The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 16 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1915. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1915 Jan.				
23rd ,,	Arabia	8000	....	....
30th ,,	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	....
13th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
20th ,,	Persia	8000	..	..
27th ,,	Moldavia	10000	....	..
6th March	Caledonia	8000	....	....
13th ,,	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
20th ,,	India	8000	....	....
27th ,,	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
3rd April	Arabia	8000	....	....
10th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
17th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	....
24th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
1st May ..	Persia	8000	....	..

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co, Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tosa Maru	J. Deans	5712	15th. Jan.	22nd Jan.
Kenroon Maru	H. Nomura	3143	19th. Jan.	30th. Jan.
Kirin Maru	B. Tsuda	8808	24th Jan.	5th Feb
Iyo Maru	K. Hirase	3320	6th Feb.	18th Feb.
Bombay Maru	N. Nagaya	1625	18th Feb.	25th Feb.

For Freight apply to —

T. IBURIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN KAI SHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BY APPOINTMENT

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1822.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE & SICKNESS
BURGLARY FIDELITY
MOTOR CAR GUARANTEE
MOTOR CYCLE PLATE GLASS
BICYCLE LIFT & HOIST
LIVE STOCK DRIVING
ACCIDENT ACCIDENTS.

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—
13-14, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O Box 112.)

Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

Perhaps you have some special engagement, have a headache and afraid to go. You needn't be. Stearns' Headache Cure makes the going possible. C-1

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Poona....	7474	28r Jan.	....
City of Karachi....	5573	5th Feb.	....
City of Lahore...	6,947	....	23rd Jan
City of Paris ..	9,239	20th. March	22nd March
City of Cairo ..	7,700	10th April	12th April.
City of Karachi .	5,573	....	1st May

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st. class Returns.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
Londonvia Marseilles	653	1,091	489	789
Liverpool	605	957	462	784
London via Marseilles out from Liver pool.	..	999	..	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
exceed	exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS

declared in respect of the last Triennium.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia, Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH.
Acting Manager.

Post Box. 141.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons Sailing date. Time. Routes.

LINGA, 2,185, Mon. 18th Jan. 11 a.m., ‡P. B. D. and C. M.

KASARA, 1,195 Thursday, 21st Jan.

DWARKA, 1,695, Friday 22nd January *Direct

‡ Pore Bunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

* On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA" 1,195 tons on Thursday 21st January calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

T. S. S. "VITA" 4,691 tons on Tuesday 19th January, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjani, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PALITANA" 2,998 tons, about 21st January, calling at Seychelles Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

FOR RANGOON:

S. S. "QUEEN AMELIE" 4,278 tons about 20th January calling at Mangalore, Calicut, Colombo and Rangoon.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

19th January, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Massilia"	5,091	J. Thompson	9th. Feb.1915
S.S. "Olympia"	5,124	J.L. Henderson	24th Feb.1915
S.S. "Scindia"	5,106	Wm. Kelso	14th March.1915
S.S. "Elysia"	6,368	J. Kinnaird	25th March.1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6,388	....	11th April.1915
S.S. "Circassia"	6,722	C.F.Osborne	E.N.R.26th April.1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
to Gibralter	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in very cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA.

BOMBAY AND POONA,

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments,

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA.

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	..... Yen	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	..... ,,	30,000,000
RESER FUND	..... ,,	19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien	Tiehling
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tientsin
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tokyo
Kobe	Newchwang	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	
	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE.—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	..... Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	..... Rs.	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	..... Rs.	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

HIGHEST CLASS WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

Dr. CARR, D.D.S.

Dental Surgeon,

107, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Opposite Clock Tower,

Hours 9 to 6 BOMBAY.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES. B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 2031 *elephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

THE
BRITISH ADMIRALTY

many months before the war commenced, adopted PYRENE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS as standard and since that time have purchased over 3,000. They are placed on submarines and destroyers, on small motor craft at the various yards and docks and on motor launches acting as tenders to large warships.

The Royal Naval Air Stations and the Admiralty Flying School, branches of the Admiralty have been supplied with PYRENE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS.

Another branch of the War Office is the Royal Aircraft Factory to whom have been supplied PYRENE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS. The Army and Navy have each their own flying departments.

The mechanical Transport Department of the War Office have equipped their motor transports with PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS, attached by means of a Vehicle Bracket. Thousands of PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS have so far been supplied for this purpose.

THE P. & O.
STEAMSHIP COMPANY

on account of the Admiralty, have purchased on thousand PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS for the protection of their boats.

THE
AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION
AND
MOTOR UNION

which is the strongest institution in England in connection with motoring, and which has a membership of over ninety thousand, has officially adopted PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS. They have about one thousand Scouts on moter cycles, continual y travelling main roads of the country to give help and advice to their members. At the present time, this whole organization has been completely taken over by the War Office. An interesting order was received from them lately for a complete equipment of PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS for their head-quarters office building, since they were afraid, in view of the fact that they are now a Government office, that some attempt might be made to start a fire on their premises.

THE
PYRENE EXTINGUISHER

is small enough to be easily handled by anyone and big enough to meet the requirements and merit the approval of those who know

The flame of enthusiasm is the only flame PYRENE cannot extinguish. Every time PYRENE is used this spark is rekindled and bursts forth larger and fiercer than ever.

SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
MESSRS. MARTIN & CO., Managing Agents,

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries for Daughters, Educational Incomes for Sons,
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
all-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms,
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE

The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.

For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:

E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR
WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

Incorporated in England.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank 3p6

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY of high attainments is open to give tuitions in English, Music, etc. Apply box No. 45, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5071

MADAME GRINDLAY & SON, Plumassiers, Dry Cleaners and Dyers, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. Orders also received at Madame Semloh's, Milliners, opposite Hotel Majestic, Bombay. 2580

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED DANCING LESSONS by a gentleman. Apply stating present occupation and terms to Box No. 46, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5074

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN WIDOW a POST as Housekeeper in a Hotel or other large Institution. Good references. Apply to Box No. 502, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 3079

WANTED for two months for I. G. T. S. "PATRICK STEWART," a THIRD OFFICER. Pay Rs. 175, plus messing allowance of Rs. 60 per mensem. First Class fare paid to Karachi, also return fare at expiration of engagement. Apply to THE DIRECTOR, Persian Gulf Telegraphs, Karachi. 3080

AUCKLAND HOUSE SCHOOL SIMLA.—REQUIRED at once resident ASSISTANT MISTRESS for Upper School work to fill temporary vacancy on staff for one year.
Applicants should have degree or its equivalent. Previous school experience essential.
Applications should include copies of testimonials and clear statement of previous experience, and should be made at once to the PRINCIPAL. 3082

WANTED for the East Indian Railway Company's Watch and Clock Shop, Jamalpur, an English Watch and Clockmaker, with Home experience, to take charge.
Preference will be given to an applicant who has experience in the repair of Electricity Meters and of apparatus of a similar kind.
Salary according to qualifications, from Rs. 300 rising to Rs. 400 per month, according to the rules in force regulating increases.
Apply by letter only, giving full personal particulars and copies of certificates, to the LOCO, SUPERINTENDENT, East Indian Railway, Jamalpur.
R. S. HIGHET, Agent.
Calcutta, 7th Jan. 1915. 3083

WANTED Sergeants for the Calcutta Foot Police on pay of Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 125 by biennial increments of Rs. 2, and free quarters. Must be European of good character and not above 25 years of age.
Wanted also some temporary Sergeants on Rs. 100 for the duration of the war. Must be European and age not to exceed 45.
Applications will be received at the Police Head Quarters, Lall Bazar, by Superintendent W. Cook before whom applicants should appear in person, if possible. Copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to be submitted.
F. L. HALLIDAY, Commissioner of Police.
Calcutta, 4th January 1915. 3049

APPLICATIONS are invited for the combined post of Registrar of the Bengal Council of Medical Registration and Secretary to the State Medical Faculty, Bengal, on a salary of Rs. 400—20—500 a month.
Candidates must be possessed of a good general education and have had experience of office work. The selected candidate shall be considered to be on probation for one year and thereafter the appointment shall be terminable on 6 months' notice being given on either side. The post will not be a pensionable one.
Applications with attested copies of testimonials and a certificate of the age of the candidate will be received by the undersigned upto the 25th of January 1915. Canvassing will not be allowed.
G. F. A. HARRIS, M.D, I.M.S., Surgeon General with the Govt. of Bengal.
Calcutta, 5th Jany. 1915. 3081

WANTED.

WANTED SMALL FLAT in or near Fort, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to Box No. 52, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5093

WANTED EUROPEAN married couple or bachelor to share furnished bungalow at Andheri; minutes from Railway Station—Expenses moderate. Apply to No. 6, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3039

WANTED a CASHIER, well versed in accounts, salary about Rs. 150 per month according to qualifications. Guarantee Rs. 10,000 required. Apply to Box No. 49, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5084

WANTED urgently.—SURVEYORS on Road Demarcation Surveys in this District. Pay Rs. 40 to 50 consolidated according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Satara District. 3051

WANTED a CARD and SPINNING MASTER for an upcountry Mill, duties to commence on April 1st.
Applicants should state previous experience and submit copies of testimonials and references. Apply to Box No. 50, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5086

WANTED.—GRADUATES or qualified experienced UNDER-GRADUATES, male or female, for Mofussil Girls' High School, Guzerati. Strong in English, Persian or French and Chemistry preferable. Pay according to qualifications. Elderly qualified retired Head-Masters may also apply to Mr. K. A. BALA, Ahmedabad, or A. M. DALAL, Broach. 3050

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Black and tan Dachshund pup (female) aged 6 months. Well bred. Particulars on application to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." What offers. 3090

FOR SALE.—Two pairs of Taylor Lang's 1890 mules of 1 3/8 inch. guage, 756 spindles and stretch 64 inches. Can be seen in working order at the Jamshed Mills. Apply sharp to the MANAGER. 5092

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—Office Room to let with immediate entry in Oriental Buildings. Apply to ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE, Bombay. 5094

TO BE LET.—Large, airy room available in healthy locality in Byculla, suitable for married couple or bachelors. Convenient to train and tram. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. 2579

TO LET Apollo Bunder two rooms and bathroom, unfurnished, with E. L. and Fan, with board. Will suit young married couple. Terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 48, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5081

CARLTON HOTEL, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay—The only residential hotel reserved exclusively for Europeans.
A few single rooms are now available.
Terms from Rs. 150 per month.
Telephone No. 2550. 416

NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

STANDARD "PHARA" MEASURE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the local standard of the "PHARA" measure now provided by the Municipal Commissioner, pursuant to Section 418 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, contains 17 pailis, and that no measure which may hereafter be brought to be verified under Section 419 of the said Act as a "Phara" measure will be stamped with the stamp of verification and no certificate will be given with reference thereto under the provisions of the last mentioned section unless, on comparison, such measure be found to be correct according to the said present standard "Phara" measure of 17 pailis.
Persons in possession of "Phara" measures heretobefore stamped by the Superintendent of Markets as containing 16 pailis are informed that the Superintendent of Markets has now been instructed to issue to them on application a 17 paili "Phara" measure duly stamped as such free of charge in exchange for each such 16-paili "Phara" measure which may be brought to him for the purpose.
Further all persons concerned are warned that under the provisions of Section 54 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, the Police are empowered to enter any shop or premises for the purpose of inspecting or searching for any measures used or kept therein and to seize any measure found therein purporting to be a "Phara" measure which does not correspond with the standard 17-paili "Phara" measure so provided aforesaid, and are required forthwith to give information of such seizure to a Magistrate having jurisdiction so that such measure may be destroyed.
P. R. CADELL, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 18th January, 1915. 5089

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of the Consent Decree, dated the 5th day of October, 1914, in High Court Suit No. 620 of 1913 O. S. the receivers appointed thereunder are prepared to receive offers for the purchase of the following property:—
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure according to Collector's Bills with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Police Court Lane, formerly called Borah Musjid Street, within the Fort of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 107 square yards be the same little more or less and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 52, New No. 466, Old Survey Nos. 675 and 676 and New Survey No. 8770 and in the books of the Municipality under A. Ward Nos. 2505 and 2506, Street Nos. 47, 49 and 51 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the piece of ground formerly belonging to Mancherji Pardoonji on the West by the property formerly belonging to Hormusji Maneeji Pochkhanawalla, on the North by the Public Road, called Police Court Lane aforesaid and on the South by the passage for the sweeper. Offers should be forwarded to the undersigned at their Office in the Oriental Buildings, Fort, Bombay. The declared purchaser shall deposit with the undersigned 10 per cent. of the amount of the purchase money on acceptance of his offer and additional 15 per cent. on the execution of the agreement for sale.
WADIA, GHANDY & Co., Attorneys for the Receiver.
Dated 16th January, 1915. 5076

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO,

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.
No. 53 Meadows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT IN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE PROPERTY AT TRINITY CHURCH STREET AT DHOBITALAO.

Under instructions from Messrs. Rustomji and Jinwala Attorneys for Bai Kapurbai widow and administratrix of the estate of Chhagan Khusal the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Kaikhusru Pallonji Mistry and Ardeshar Cavasji Batlivala mortgagors and by virtue of the power of sale reserved unto the said Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 18th day of January 1913 Messrs. Mehta & Co. Auctioneers will, on Wednesday the 27th day of January 1915 at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time) put up the property more particularly described in the schedule hereunder written, for sale by public auction at the said premises.
THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.
All that piece or parcel of Fazandari Land containing by admeasurement 188 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8393 together with the messuage tenements or buildings standing thereon assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Old No. 66 and now under C Ward No. 2838 and Street No. 4 and situate on the West Side of the Trinity Chapel Back Road at Dhobitalao in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on or towards the East by the said Trinity Chapel Back Road and on or towards the West by the vacant ground belonging to the Estate of Sorabji Dadi Santoke (deceased) and on or towards the North by the house of the said Sorabji Dadi Santoke (deceased) and on or towards the South by the Sorabji Dadi Santoke Lane or Trinity Church Street and were formerly in the occupation of the said Dossabhoy Nawroji Kapadia and are now in that of Bai Aimai and others.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Rustomji and Jinvala at their office at 373 Hornby Road Fort or to the undersigned at their office at Medows Street Fort.
MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th January, 1915.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 36, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with Sections 89 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House. THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 19th January, 1915, at 2 p.m., (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—
Silk Piece-goods, provisions, machinery silver wire, window glass, soap, tiles, needles, tin boxes, hammers, umbrella, sticks, pirns, wooden blocks, stationery, haberdashery, matches, cotton, wearing apparel, spun silk, cement, whiting, iron tubes, ironware, fire clay, sinks, nails, red lead, castor seeds, rice, orange peels, betelunts, soap nuts, iron nuts, soda, farina, kocum, poonac, molassent, steel bars, coir yarn, planks, deck chairs and various other articles.
130 bags China clay

AUCTION SALE OF MEDICAL STORES.

Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., are instructed by the Medical Storekeeper to Government to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th January, 1915, at 2 p.m., (S.T.), at the Medical Store Depot, Bellasis Road, Byculla:—
A quantity of serviceable, second-hand and unserviceable medical stores, surgical instruments, and appliances, etc., etc.
MENESSE & CO., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th January, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort, Telephone No. 581.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE NEW MUNGER'S HYDRAULIC BAILING PRESS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Marshall Sons and Co., Ld., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 19th January, 1915, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Marshall's Godowns, Cochin Street, Fort, the following Bailing Press:—
One new Munger's Hydraulic Bailing Press, suitable for cotton, wool, hemp, grass and such like materials.
This press is fitted with two revolving boxes and a Steam Tramper. The filling box is 11ft. 7 inches deep, 48 inches wide and 21 inches broad—making bales 48in. by 21in. by 24in.
Approximate weight of the press is 14 tons.
For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD DRAWING, DINING AND BED ROOM FURNITURE, RICH PLATEDWARE BY WELL-KNOWN ENGLISH MAKERS, CROCKERYWARE, AND GLASSWARE, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 23rd January, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Bungalow at No. 1, Willoughby Road, New Marine Lines, very valuable and handsome artistic teakwood and blackwood (made to order) household furniture comprising of dining table, set of dining chairs, handsome hall side and corner cabinets, single and double mirror door almirahs, hanging clothes and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, fancy teapoys, hatstands, Chesterfield sofas, and easy chairs, large chiffoniers, new designed drawing room screens, reclining sofas, writing and dressing tables, office chairs, glass door book cases, upholstered hall suit spring cushioned sofas and chairs, lined with silk tapestry, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat safes, clothes baskets, new pattern single and double iron and brass bedsteads, Jost fans, rich carpets, glassware, crockeryware and best platedware by well-known English-makers table ornaments and cooking utensils, etc.
The property of Lieut. H. R. Sandford (R. E.) proceeded to England on Warfield.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th January, 1915.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 23, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 21st day of January, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 19, New Marine Lines, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware by Elkington and Reed and Barton, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large side-boards, rich carpets, table, hanging and hall electric lamps, drawing room sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, fancy ornaments, bronze and parian figures, one cottage piano, old China and Japanese vases, Jost. fan, blackwood open carved furniture, brass double bedstead, mirror door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, writing tables, glass door book cases, reclining sofas, easy chairs, teapoys, marble top tables, bentwood chairs, verandah benches, etc., etc., the property of H. D. Baker, Esq., Consul for United State of America and others.
The property of another gentleman—
One very handsome strong baba saddle pony.
One light elegant rubber-tyred English single seated brougham in very good condition.
One excellent light rubber-tyred English vis-a-vis by Holmes.
Catalognes are published and the property is on view.

The sale of the remaining furniture, one English built rubber tyred bicycle wheels landau on C. spring by Windower, one two-wheeled ball bearing self driving Patiala Car, brand new, by Windower, a dream of beauty, etc., belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Nanabhoy Byramji Jeejibhoy will be resumed TO-DAY, at 2 p.m.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 19th January, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY
CONVERSAZIONE
Open to the Members only
Will be held in the
TOWN HALL
on Tuesday, February 2nd, at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)
under the Patronge and in the Presence of H. E. THE GOVERNOR and LADY WILLINGDON.
Subscription and application for membership (each member may bring two Lady-guests), should be sent to the Hon. Sec., Prof. G. V. MULLER, M. A. I. E, S., Elphinstone College, Bombay.
Last day for receiving pictures is Thursday noon, 28th January, at the Town Hall.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
(Bombay's Leading Playhouse.)
TO-NIGHT! 9-45 p. m. TO-NIGHT!!
"THE BOHEMIANS"
"THE BOHEMIANS"
The Renowned Costume Comedy Company.
EVERY EVENING at 6-30 p. m.
Pathe's Great Drama.
"LOVE VERLASTING."
PATHE'S WAR GAZETTE
Showing the result of the **Bombardment** of the **East Coast.**
"WIFFLES NIGHT OUT."
M. Prince in a screamingly funny role.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.
A Thrilling Two-Reel Production
A HIGHLAND ROMANCE
A Highly Pathetic and Tragic Story
Dealing with
Scotch Manners and Customs.
A Story of deep human interest which will not fail to appeal to every heart.
Full of Intense Emotion and Pathos
Powerful! Thrilling! Superb!
OUR ANIMATED WAR NEWS.
2,000 Feet of latest topical Pictures
A veritable Budget of information.
3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.
Saturday & Sunday. Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
To-night To-night!!
2 SHOWS
Our First Show 6-30.
MISS GERTRUDE GEBEST
MISS BELLE SPARKS
OUR SPECIAL WAR TOPICALS, DRAMA, COMEDY, COMICS, ETC.
TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
AT
9-30 p. m.
By special Public request.
Will be repeated.
By the
GAIETY FROLICS
THE
"KAISER'S DREAM"
7 STAR ARTISTES INCLUDING
Miss Norah Moore, Miss Gertrude Gebest, Miss Belle Sparks, Little Mona Mr. G. Champion, Mr. Ralph Sobral.
Performed last Saturday at FRAMJI COWASJI HALL and proved such a tremendous success. Not a dull moment from start to finish. A rare musical treat for Bombay with any amount of fun and hilarity. Owing to the length of the programme being heavy only the first half an hour from 9-30 to 10 p.m., will be devoted to pictures specially relating to the war and one Star Drama, then from 10 p.m. the Frolics will appear.
PRICES AS USUAL.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST OF HER EXCELLENCY THE LADY WILLINGDON.
SECOND PERFORMANCE OF
THE TABLEAUX VIVANTS
EXCELSIOR THEATRE,
Friday, 22nd January, 9-45 p.m
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE
INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.
There will be two additional Tableaux.
DRAKE IS GOING WEST
AND
AN INDIAN TABLEAU
GRAND FINALE.
BIVOUAC AT THE FRONT

SKATING RINK
DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL
Tuesday, 19th January.
SPORTS ON SKATES
Tuesday, 16th February
GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

PALLADIUM
LATE LA SCALA THETRE
Lessee—A. Cardeaux. Manager—A. Canning.
6-30 p.m. KALBADEVI ROAD. 10 p.m.
TO-NIGHT. Two Performances TO-NIGHT.
Grand Change of Programme.
LAST WEEK
Of the Present Company
WONG TOY SUN
ASSISTED BY THE PRETTY & DAINTY
MDLLE. ELISE
Who will Present for the 1st Time in Bombay
THE MYSTERY OF THE RED—HAND
The most Inexplicable Spiritualistic Phenomena Ever Presented on the Stage.
You will Say SPIRITS OR WHAT!
JAS. J. MORRIS
And his clever Dancing Dog TANGO
In New Songs—and Dances
Exclusive to the Palladium
THE LATEST KINETO-WAR-MAP.
These war films should be seen as they give the public a plain view of the progress of
THE ALLIES
See Our Star Film This Week.
FANTOMAS
The False Magistrate.
Prices Rs. 2, 1, Annas 8 and 4.
Boxes to seat four Rs. 15 and Rs. 10.
Soldiers and Sailors Half Price to 2nd and 3rd Seats.
PLAN AT MARCKS & Co.
A fully Licensed Bar under European Management.

AN EXCELLENT TESTIMONY.

"I CERTIFY with pleasure that the NATIONAL INSURANCE & BANKING COMPANY, Ld., Amritsar, has paid claims on my policies Nos. 712 and 713 promptly and the company is very honest in its dealings. I recommend it to the public.
(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT.
Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Lahore, 10th October, 1913.

PERSONS intending to make an excellent provision against ACCIDENT, DEATH, or OLD AGE at lowest periodical payments need apply sharp to the undermentioned.
WANTED—Active and honest agents and canvassers on liberal terms throughout the island and the presidency of Bombay. Particulars can be had from:—K. ANANT RAM and BROS., Chief Agents, 17-19 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber loeing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

85-87, APOLLO STREET,

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 18.

The disturbed conditions again gave widespread rainfall but amounts are smaller in central parts of the country and the disturbed region moved north-eastwards in the Peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Chota Nagpur, east Central Provinces, Hyderabad and Madras Deccan; local in Orissa, west United Provinces, east Punjab and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Assam, Bengal, south Bihar, Bombay Deccan and southeast Madras. The principal amounts are:—Balasore, Sambalpur, Ranchi, Roorkee, Dehra Dun, Mussoorree and Ambala half an inch, Meerut and Ludhiana one, Simla one and half, Raipur and Chanda a half, Jagdalpur one, Nizamabad one and half, Gulbarga, Raichur and Hyderabad (Deccan) a half; Cuddalore one, Madras a half Kurnool one and half, Masulipatam two.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in the Punjab, the United Provinces and the Peninsula; an increase in northeast India.

SNOWFALL AT SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 18.

Simla had another snowfall of about a foot yesterday. It also rained in the night. The weather is clear this morning.

HEAVY RAINFALL AT COONOOR.

SERIOUS LANDSLIPS NECESSITATE TRANSHIPMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COONOOR, Jan. 18.

Coonoor has recently been visited by heavy rains. The rainfall on Saturday night was nearly eight inches and last night thirty-eight cents. There are indications of more rain. On the Nilgiri Mountain Railway, the section between Adderley and Hillgrove fifteen serious landslips occurred. Passengers from yesterday afternoon were transhipped. Through traffic is expected to be restored to-day.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 18th January 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 0.65" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect during the day but in excess at night the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Agra records 0.30" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the extreme western and north-western districts and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at Agra. Night temperature is in excess in the extreme north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in upper Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in lower Sind but generally in excess elsewhere. Night temperature is in defect at Bikaner and Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in Central India West and south Gujarat and normal or in defect elsewhere. Night temperature is in defect at Bhuj, Rajkot and Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south-eastern districts; Nagpur has had 0.34", Chanda 0.48" and Raipur 0.56". Skies are heavily clouded in the southern half of the division and generally clear in the northern half. The air is damper than usual day temperature is 12deg. to 23deg. F. in defect in the southern and the extreme eastern districts; night temperature is in slight excess at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Hyderabad and local in the north Bombay Deccan; Ahmednagar has had 0.21", Nizambad 1.35" and Hyderabad 0.56". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in moderate to considerable defect; night temperature is in excess in he north Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south-east Central Provinces, Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast and local in the north Bombay and the Madras Deccan and the east Punjab but has ceased in the south Bombay Deccan. A few showers have occurred in the United Provinces. The area of rainfall has decreased to-day. Conditions however, continue unsettled in the Peninsula and the southern half of the Central Provinces.

Fairly general rain is likely on the north Madras coast and in Hyderabad and the south-east Central Provinces and some showers in the south Bombay and the Madras Deccan, United Provinces and the extreme south.

Tired out—Just can't do your house-work Take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. There is increased vitality and energy with every dose.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 18th of January 1915.

STATIONS,	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of pr. 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov.
PERSIAN-GULF—						
Bushire	72.6	57.0	84	..	?	?
Do. (15th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	75.4	61.8	77	..	0.40	1.70
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (15th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	70.1	44.5	80	..	0.30	—0.15
Rawalpindi	65.6	37.2	91	..	4.05	1.72
Lahore	67.0	45.7	98	..	1.07	0.06
Hissar	62.0	46.9	100	..	..	..
Ambala	55.7	50.1	93	..	1.64	—1.30
Delhi	..	..	..	0.65	..	..
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	64.4	53.0	94	0.30	0.37	—0.31
Mainpuri	72.5	54.4	87	..	0.10	—0.92
Jhansi	80.6	..	75	..	0	—0.71
Cawnpore	75.4	50.7	77	..	0.06	—0.88
Allahabad	71.8	47.5	74	..	0	—1.06
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	73.1	40.8	92	..	0.52	0.23
Karachi	78.1	53.6	45	..	0.55	0.10
Ajmer	68.2	46.1	92	..	0.52	—0.09
Jalpore	71.7	44.2	93	..	0.14	—0.44
Kotah	79.2	51.6	76	..	0.28	—0.16
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	76.0	45.0	50	..	0.16	0.00
Dwarka	76.9	57.7	42	..	0.09	—0.01
Veraval	80.9	61.0	32	..	0.00	—0.41
Rajkot	80.1	46.1	31	..	0.21	—0.06
Bhavnagar Para	83.0	51.9	55	..	..	—0.33
Surat	86.3	57.1	75	..	0.70	—0.51
Ahmedabad	85.9	51.7	37	..	0	—0.21
Deesa	78.4	50.4	51	..	0.05	—0.15
Neemuch	77.7	46.4	66	..	0.45	0.07
Indore	80.1	50.2	78	..	0.85	0.20
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	69.1	52.5	82	..	0	—1.26
Saugor	73.2	54.2	46	..	0	—1.30
Hoshangabad	77.0	57.0	84	..	1.34	—0.21
Khandwa	83.4	56.2	33	..	0.48	—0.44
Akola	66.5	60.5	86	..	1.54	0.14
Amraoti	73.1	59.7	68	0.02	1.59	1.27
Nagpur	62.6	58.8	86	0.34	3.45	2.00
Chanda	63.8	59.4	91	0.48	2.04	—0.90
Raipur	61.2	57.6	84	0.56	1.14	—0.87
KONKAN—						
Bombay	81.9	65.6	85	..	0.18	—0.24
Ratnagiri	85.5	65.7	66	..	0.42	—0.19
Mormugao	83.5	70.1	86	..	1.42	0.27
Karwar	83.5	70.0	77	..	5.67	3.75
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	79.4	59.1	87	..	2.32	1.56
Ahmednagar	79.4	59.5	92	0.21	1.96	0.94
Poona	83.4	63.5	83	..	0.55	—0.52
Sholapur	75.5	59.6	89	..	4.77	3.33
Bijapur	70.7	62.5	92	0.01	4.48	2.98
Belgaum	79.2	60.5	94	..	4.84	2.96
Aurangabad	78.1	59.5	82	..	1.66	0.72
Nizamabad (Indur).	69.0	61.2	95	1.35	2.05	—0.27
Hyderabad	68.8	61.1	93	0.56	0.86	—0.31
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	89.0	74.0	82	..	2.41	0.07
Calicat	87.1	76.1	85	..	7.02	0.36
Cochin	90.6	75.2	86	0.06	12.07	3.79
Colombo	88.2	73.7	96	..	16.33	—3.19
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	75.3	66.0	91	1.35	2.69	—8.28
Bellary	91.2	66.5	90	0.32	2.69	0.78
Cuddapah	81.4	70.8	81	..	42.17	1.85
Madras	84.7	71.8	97	0.43	24.08	4.47
Bangalore	81.5	65.6	86	..	1.96	—1.54
Coimbatore	88.6	69.2	94	0.09	3.07	—1.61
Trichinopoly	86.8	72.7	84	0.05	5.46	—2.5
Negapatam	83.9	70.5	84	..	18.52	—0.94

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 18th January 1915 was 30.260 inches. For temperature, corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.18 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 88 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 17th January 1915.

Means of observations, taken at 6. a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr ...	30.028 Inches
Temperature of Air ...	73.1degree.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	65.0 "
Dew Point ...	60.2 "
Reative humidity of Air ...	0.645 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy —10 ...	0.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air ...	81.9 "
Minimum do. do. ...	64.3 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ...	N,NNE,NW,NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight ...	139 Miles.

Major Waters, I.M.S., who was so seriously ill a little while ago that his life was more than once despaired of, is now convalescent. He leaves for home shortly on sick leave.

Will you allow your cough to get the best of you? Zymole Trokeys stop coughs and strengthen the throat. Try them. They 'll please you. E-3

COMMERCIAL.

(No Reuter's messages have been received since last Sunday night.)

MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 18.

The firmness in America caused an advance and good Broach touched Rs. 195/- and F.G. Bengal, Rs. 134/-.

The higher rates attracted selling and with a comparative absence of demand "suthas" gave way Rs. 5/- in the case of Broach and Rs. 4/- for Bengal.

The decline in other contracts was much less however as sellers for either January or March are by no means plentiful and the rain up country will further delay supplies.

The chief business has been in settlements of January contracts while there has been a fair demand for ready cotton from shippers and mills.

We quote:—

Good M. G. Broach (March) Rs. 190.
Fully Good Bengals (January) Rs. 130.
Fine M. G. Bengals (January) Rs. 137.
Fine M. G. Bengals (March) Rs. 136.
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akolas (January) Rs. 157.
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akolas (March) Rs. 154/8.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

LIVERPOOL.

	M-J	J-A	O-N	J-F'16
15th Jan. Close	4.66½	4.72	4.82	4.87
16th Jan. Open	4.69	4.75	4.86	4.90
16th Jan. Close	4.74½	4.80	4.90	4.94½
	+8	+8	pl. 8	pl.7½

EGYPTIAN.

	May	July	Nov.
15th Jan. Close	6.52	6.68	6.97
16th Jan. Open	..	..	..
16th Jan. Close	6.66	6.82	7.10
	pl.14	pl.14	pl.13

NEW YORK.

	Mch. now	May.	Oct
14th Jan. Close	8.11	8.31	8.70
15th Jan. Close	8.25	8.43	8.82
16th Jan. Close	8.34	8.54	8.93
	pl.11	pl.11	pl.11

NEW ORLEANS

	Mch.	May.
14th Jan. Close	7.77	8.00
15th Jan Close	7.90	8.12
16th Jan. Close	7.99	8.23
	pl. 9	pl.10

ARRIVALS.

16th Jan. 1915.

	Bales.
Khandeish	1,709
Central India	659
Barsi & Nagpur	1,503
Berar	4,833
Central Provinces	1,654
Dhollera	266
Broach	....
Compta & Dharwar	....
Westerns	....
Bengal & N. W. Provinces	4,076
Rajputana	99
Sind	871
Total	15,670
Total for 2 days	31,332
„ to date since 18th Sept. 1914.	4,09,662
„ same time last season	11,17,012

ARRIVALS OF COTTON PRODUCE AND PRINCIPAL FOOD GRAINS IN BOMBAY.

	Day's Total.	2 Days.	Since 1st Jan. 1915	Same period last year
	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.
Cotton	15,670 Cwts.	31,332 Cwts.	170,086 Cwts.	296,581 Cwts.
Wheat	9,635	11,546	152,017	66,025
Linseed	45	666	7,877	63,825
Rape, Rai, Mustard-Seeds	1,819	2,667	15,652	1,999
Gingellyseed	2,735	4,946	48,534	203,730
Poppyseed	..	..	18	1,848
Groundnut	7,771	11,914	60,105	172,725
Castorseed	1,131	3,744	27,468	94,278
Rice	3,078	6,723	234,504	72,325
Myrabolams	5,189	15,588	40,121	41,826
Cottonseed	14,710	24,997	256,920	514,188
Mowrasee	328	515	4,567	4,596
Gram	317	350	14,920	20,246
Jowari	8,063	10,200	58,423	71,925
Barley	..	900	1,512	937
Maize	..	26	575	26

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ... 1s. 3 27-32d.
D. D. Mail ... 1s. 3 7/8d.
T. T. Forward ... 1s. 37/8d. February.

Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 5-12d.
Credits 4 m.s' ready ... 1s. 4 3/8d.
Francs 3 m-s. ready ... 17¾.
30 d-s. Hongkong ... 131¾.
30 d-s. Shanghai ... 167¼.
60 d-s. Yokohama ... 146½ to 147.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London declined 1-16d. to 22 ¾d. for ready delivery. The tone of the market is quiet.

In the local market ready silver is quoted at 68-14 at which it is steady:

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	24-9-6
Australian Bar Gold	24-0-0
Bombay Bar Gold	24-0-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-10-0

Too much trouble to take disagreeable medicines. Takes half an hour to get the taste out of your mouth. Try Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative and constipation cure. Good taste, good results. D.3

English Dragons	15-9-6
Silver ex-duty Ready	59-8-0

SHARE MARKET.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood steady to-day and no further drop in quotations was noticed. Tata Iron and Steel shares stood weak.

In Mill Shares Standards changed hands at Rs. 860, Madhavji declined to Rs. 1,030, Swadeshi were quoted at Rs. 1,365 and Centrals at Rs. 1,732½.

Davids stood steady at Rs. 512½. Fazulbhai declined to Rs. 365. Finlays were placed at Rs. 245.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares declined to Rs. 90 and Deferred to Rs. 184 for February settlement.

Tata Hydro Ordinary Shares were in demand at Rs. 1,160.

Bombay Burma Trading Shares changed hands at Rs. 910 for cash.

Tapti Valley Railway Shares were placed at Rs. 750, Central Provinces at Rs. 115.

Sialkot Narowal Railway Shares were in demand at Rs. 26.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market stood unchanged to-day and a few transactions were reported at Rs. 93½ (clean prices).

4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 98½.

BANKS.

Names and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div Paid.	Last Div % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	Jan.-July	18%	350
Alliance Bk. of Simla, Ltd.	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	285
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July	8%	54½
Bank of Bombay	500	..	15%	1,675xd.
Bank of Bengal	500	Jan.-July.	16%	1,720xd.
Bank of India Rs. 50	100	do.	6%	57½
Bank of Madras	500	do.	12%	1,430
B'bay Merchants Bk Ltd., Rs. 20	100	do.	Nil.	5
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25	50	..	Nil.	17
Central Co-op Bk., Rs. 25	50	..	6%	27
Poona Bk (Old Issue) Rs. 30	100	June.	10%	25
(New Issue) Rs. 15	100	do.	..	15
Punjab National Bk.	100	..	11%	170
Standard Bk. { O	100	Jan.-July.	Nil	6
{ P	100	do.	Nil	28
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£			
Chartered Bank	20	Oct.-April.	15%	£62½
Eastern Bank Ld.	£10	..	6%	£8
Mercantile Bank { A	25	..	8%	£22
£ {12½ B	25	..	8%	£22
Hongkong and Shanghai Bk. Corporation	$125	Feb.-Aug.	33%	£31
National Bank. of India £12½	£25	Sept.-Mar.	16%	£45

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	May.	25	775
Bhimani Cotton Mill	100	..	Nil.	90
Bo. Cotton Manufg.	500	Nil.	..	102
Bo. Dyeing and Mfg. Company	250	..	20	617½
Bombay United	250	..	10	400
Century	100	May-Nov.	8	190
Central India O	500	May-Nov.	60	1,785
Central India P	500	Mar.-Sept.	5%	480
China	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	60	685
Colaba Land & Mill	700	..	30	1,315
Connaught	300	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	85
Coorla	1,000	do.	Yr. 50	540
Crescent	100	April.	Nil.	67½
Carrimbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	do.	177½
David	250	do.	20	512½
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov.	Nil.	145
Emperor Edward	500	..	do.	395
Empress	500	..	Nil.	115
Fazulbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	15	265
Framji Petit	1,000	May.	40	1,270xd.
Finlay Mills	250	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	245
Gold Mohur	500	..	25	450
Globe	100	..	Nil.	70 nom.
Hindustan	1,000	..	20	500
Howard & Bullough.	500	Mar.-Sept.	15	282½
Hyderabad	1,000	do.	40	1,300
Imperial Cotton	500	do.	Nil.	75
India Dyeing and Bleaching	100	do.	Nil.	85
Indian Manufg.	1,000	..	25	500
Indo-China Mfg.	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60	1,025
Indore Malwa	100	Apl.-Oct.	6	150
Jamsetjee Greaves	500	Dec.	Nil.	130
Jamshed Manufg.	250	Mar.-Sept.	5	90
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	20	340
Jubilee Mills	1,000	May	20	125
Khandesh	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	25	860
Khatao	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,270
Kohinoor	500	May-Nov.	15	670
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	60	1,100
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	April.	40	1,030
Madras United	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,840
Manockjee Petit	1,000	do.	50	1,785
Mayer Sassoon	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	85
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	60	2,250
Nawab of Cambay	500	Apl.-Oct.	20	300 nom.
New Great Eastern	200	..	8	207½
New City of Bombay	500	Apl.-Oct.	30	1,075
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	7	160
Presidency	1,000	Jan.-July	25	217½
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Yr. 50	660
Sassoon Silk	500	April.	Yr. 35	412½
Sholapore	1,000	do.	150	4,500
Simplex	250	June.-Dec.	Nil.	247½
S. Mahratta	100	..	Nil.	40
Standard Mills	500	Nov.	20	860
Sun	125	May-Nov.	Nil.	105
Swan	250	Oct.	do.	205
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	35	1,365
Textile	500	May-Oct.	40	1,180
Union Mill	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton { O	500	..	Nil.	337½
{ P	500	..	Nil.	600
Western India	1,000	..	Nil.	450
Mysore Spinning	250	Sept	Rs1.5yr	240

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	6	160
All-India U. Co., Rs. 20	100	August	Re. 1	2
Bamankua	5	..	Nil.	3
Back Bay Bath	50	..	..	35
Badham Pile	70	June.	7	80
Baroda Tram Co.,	£100	..	Nil.	40
Brick and Tile	£100	Nil.	Nil.	100
Bo. Burma T. Corporation	£125	Jan.-Aug.	15Hyr.	910
Bo. Electric Sup. { P	£10	Feb.-Aug.	6%	172
and T. Co. Ld. { O	£10	..	6%	215
Bombay Ice. Mfg.	40	..	Rs. 2	20
Bombay Flour Mill	500	Mar.-Oct.	30	880
Bo. Land & Building	400	..	25	450
Bombay Steam { O	250	Mar.-Sept.	5Hyr.	195
Navigation Co. { P	250	Feb.-Oct.	6%	252½
Central I.M. Co. Ld.	10	April.	..	26
City of Bo. Building Co.	500	Dec.-Jan.	25	450
Delhi Flour	200	Sept.	Nil.	91
Empire of I. Life Rs 5	500	..	42%	550
The Eastern { O	£1	Nil.	Nil.	1sh.
Chemical Co. { D 2sh	2sh.	Nil.	Nil.	prem.
Indian Cement Co. Rs. 200	250	..	Nil.	202½
Katni Cement { O.	100	..	Nil.	98
{ D.	40	..	Nil.	130
{ P.	100	..	Nil.	102
Ind. Mercantile In. Co., Ld. Rs. 20	100	Dec.	Nil.	5 nom.
Indian Cotton Oil Co.	100	Dec.-July	7%	105
Old 100	100	Dec.-July	7%	80
New Issue 75	250	March.	7%	155
P. 150	100	Oct.-July	15	200
John Roberts & Co.	100	July	6%	50
Jeet's Eng. Co., Ld. Rs. 50	200	do.	8.12	130
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	..	..	Nil.	90
Kurrachee Landg. Rs. 75	200	July	10	90
Marcks & Co.	100	..	Rs. 10	135
Mackenzies Saw Mills	100	..	6%	80 nom.
Marsland Price Co. O	100	..	7%	65
Marsland Price Co. P	100	..	..	..
O. Govt. S. Life A Rs. 50	200	May	30%	607½
Phillips & Co.,	40	July	Rs. 2	30
Port Canning Co.	1,000	Sept.	45	800
Shivrajpur Synd etc.	10	..	17½%	16
Sirdar Carbnc Bun Gas Co	100	Mar.-Aug.	3	70 nom.
Soundy & Co.,	100	..	Nil.	124
Siddeley Ice Mfg Co.	100	..	6	100
Tata Iron Steel { O	75	Jan.	6%	90
Co { D	37	&	..	184
{ P	150	June	6%	156
Tata Hydro Elec. O	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,160
„ P	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,150
Tata Hydro" Deb. Con F.S.	1,000	April-Oct.	5½%	5% prem.
Thacker & Co.	50	May.	34%	210
Telephone Co.	25	..	Rs. 3	75
Treacher & Co.	500	July	Nil.	480

B—Buyer. Nom.—Nominal price.
CD—Cum dividend XD—Exdividend

There's nothing much to a headache—if you are familiar with Stearns' Headache Cure. Convenient to carry, taken in a jiffy, headache gone in another. C.2

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Last year Div.	Rs.
Akbar	750	May.	250	4,500nom5·
Albert Kurrachee	1,000	Nov.	45	97
Breul's Cawnpore	200	Aug.	Nil.	75
Bellary Press	275	D.	15	125
Broach City	200	Oct.	8	97½
Fort	475	Nov.	20	225
Godavery Valley	100	..	8	40
Harvey and Sabapat	500	July	40	670
Hindustan P. & M	250	..	..	125
Hingolee	100	Sept.	Nil.	25
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	10	127½
Jumna Ging & P. Co Ltd.	1,000	..	7%	700
Khangaum	400	Sept.	Nil.	300
Mahmudpura Ctn.	125	..	7½	100
Mahuva	200	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile	125	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Mfg.	250	Aug.	15	260
New East Indian	1,000	Sept.	75	910
New Mofussil Co.,	400	Nov.	50	790
New Berar	500	Oct.	40	515
New Prince of Wales	500	do.	40	655
Sind	400	Nov.	Nil.	250
Surat City	200	Oct.	18	235
Volkart U.P.Co.Ld.	500	Sept.	30	535
Vardwan, G.P.	150	..	..	123

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	Mar.-Aug.	5½%	121
Amritsar Patti Railway	100	Do.	9%	142
Ahmedabad Prantij Railway	500	Do.	6½%	665
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture	500	Do,	4½%	Par
*Central Provinces Railway	100	Jan.-July.	4%	116
*Dhond—Baramati Railway	100	Do.	4%	115
*Guzerat Railway	100	Jan.-July.	4%	101
*Mandra Bhon Railway Rs. 25	100	Do.	New	24
*Sara Sirajganj Railway Rs. 75	100	Jan-July.		26
Sialkot Narowal Railway Rs. 25	100	Jan.-July.	New	71
*Sind Light Railway	100	Mar.-Aug.	8%	165
Tapti Valley Railway	500	Mar.-Aug.	7%	570
*Upper Sind Light Railway Rs. 100	100	Jan.-July.	4%	121

* 4% 1st. paid during Construction.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. writing on December 24th, say:—

GOLD.

This week the influx announced by the Bank of England was not large. Details are appended:—

Dec. 17th, £180,000 in bar gold etc.
Dec. 22nd £68,000 in bar gold etc.
Dec. 23rd £126,000 in bar gold etc.

No withdrawal took place for abroad, but a further sum of £1,000,000, was set aside on account of the Treasury Currency Note Reserve, raising the total of that reserve to £17,500,000.

The net reduction during the week was therefore £626,000.

SILVER.

The tone of the market is fairly good, though the movements of the price hardly convey an impression of stability.

The fact is that, during the current week, there has been a very pointed illustration of the peculiar character of the market at the present time, to which attention has been drawn in previous letters.

Deprived of the steadying influences recently derived from coinage orders, and in the absence of any continuous buying of importance for the Continent or for trade purposes, buying orders begin and end in a most erratic fashion.

As the selling often varies greatly in amount day by day it is evident that wide and unexpected movements of prices become unavoidable.

During the week, both China and the Indian Bazaars have been in the market as buyers.

An Indian Currency Return for the 15th December, 1914, gives details as follows:—

Notes in Circulation, 60.69 lakhs.
Reserve in Silver Coin, 30.15 lakhs.
Gold Coin and Bullion, 8.89 lakhs.
East Indian Securities, 10.00 lakhs.
Gold in England, 7.65 lakhs.
Securities in England, 4.00 lakhs.

The stock in Bombay consists of 4,900 bars as compared with 5,500 last week.

A shipment of 200,000 ozs. has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.
Dec. 16, 22 5/8 cash.
Dec. 19, 22 1/2 cash.
Dec. 21, 22 cash.
Dec. 22, 22 3/8 cash.
Dec. 23, 22 1/2 cash.
Dec. 24, 22 11/16 cash.
No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Average for the week 22.614 cash.
Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bar Gold 77/9.
French Gold Coin p. oz. nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz. nominal.
The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 3/16d. below that fixed a week ago.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week	Day of Month	WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	WATER. Depth on Still. ft. in.	LOW WATER. Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time h. m.	LOW WATER. Depth on Still. ft. in
	Jan					
M.	18	m 1 4	30 1	18	m 7 16	17 4
		1 13a	27 2		6 54a	16 8
Tu.	19	m 1 37	29 3	19	m 7 52	17 3
		1 55a	26 9		7 29a	17 7
W.	20	m 2 3	28 7	20	m 8 27	17 6
		2 36a	26 1		8 3a	18 6
Th.	21	m 2 37	27 8	21	m 9 2	17 10
		3 17a	25 4		8 37a	19 3

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

AHMEDABAD BHADRA LANDS.

"PRECARIOUS OR PERMISSIVE TITLE."

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL V. RAMANBHAI MAHIPATRAM AND OTHERS.

This was an appeal by the Secretary of State for India in Council against the decision of Mr. B. C. Kennedy, District Judge of Ahmedabad.

This appeal arose out of the several compensation cases filed under section 18 of the Land Acquisition Act by the different landholders in the Bhadra at Ahmedabad.

The main point common to all those cases was what was the nature of the interests of Government and of the holders in the sites. The Government's contention was that the occupants of the houses in the Bhadra were tenants-at-will liable to instant ejection, but that out of grace the Government was willing to compensate the holders for structures. The Government rested its case on the historical ground that the Bhadra had always been a peculiar area. It is the Kernel of the City of Ahmedabad. The Delhi Moghals had their Viceroys in Ahmedabad and under them the Bhadra remained the residential quarters of the Viceroys, which after being successively a palace, a college and a jail is now a Post Office and a Court.

THE NATURE OF BHADRA LANDS.

In 1817 Mr. Dunlop was appointed Collector of Ahmedabad. He started an enquiry to ascertain which of the buildings in the Bhadra were the property of Government, so that they could be made available when required, and which were the lands of private individuals. No final order was passed nor was the result of the enquiry definitely recorded but it seemed that Mr. Dunlop came to the conclusion that the soil was the property of Government throughout the Bhadra and that any householder could be ejected at will on the Government's paying the value of the house. The Government have ever since adhered to that view.

In 1880 the question regarding the ownership of land was raised more acutely, because the city survey was then in progress and some Bhadra residents asked for "Sanads." The Government had themselves given certain areas of waste lands in the "Bhadra" for building and in respect of these "Sanads" were issued. In respect, however, of all other lands, "Sanads" were refused.

The District Judge after dealing with all the evidence on the general question as to Bhadra lands, came to the conclusion that "the facts thus shown do not, I think, absolve the Government from the duty of showing in each case that the occupants hold by a precarious or permissive title." He was of opinion that the position of the parties was not at all affected by Chapter X of the Land Revenue Code or by the preceding legislation. On the whole, he held that Government had failed to prove that the occupants of those sites were tenants-at-will, and he must hold that the interests of the occupants extended to the fee-simple.

Against this decision the present appeal was preferred.

THE JUDGMENT.

Their Lordships after dealing with the evidence in each case reversed the decree of the District Judge. The Chief Justice in the course of a lengthy judgment observed:—"There is no reason to suppose that the Koh or Kahana Purshottam or any owner of the house upon that survey number occupied or claimed to occupy otherwise than in accordance with the proclamation of 1849. We have no evidence of the date when this plot was first occupied and the claimants have no early title-deeds. Therefore the learned pleader who represented them argued that a prescriptive title had been acquired against Government under section I of Regulation V of 1827. Assuming this enactment to be a law of positive or acquisitive prescription and not merely as it purports to be a law for the limitation of the civil suits. The question would still remain whether the claimant's predecessor had held without interuption for more than 30 years as proprietors. Thus the same question arises in the cases already dealt with and the answer must we think be same that the occupants held the land permissively, and not as proprietors. Therefore they reversed the decision in the appeals under the Land Acquisition Act References. In each case the unsuccessful party to pay the costs of the Government throughout.

Mr. H. C. Coyaji with Mr. W. B. Pradhan appeared for the Government.

The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, Mr. D. A. Khare, Mr. N. K. Mehta and Mr. Divatia appeared for different respondents.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

A SEQUEL TO A DIVORCE.

CUSTODY OF A SEVEN-YEAR OLD CHILD.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

HAJEE ADAM USMAN NURANI—PETITIONER *v.* MARIAMBAI, DAUGHTER OF JOOGUS ABDUL SATAR —RESPONDENT.

This was an application for a rule *nisi* for order in the nature of an Habeas Corpus under cl. (a) of Sec. 491 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The petitioner stated he was married to the respondent Mariambai bin Joonas Abdul Satar about 10 years ago and a son was born to them on or about 20th October 1907 whose name was Mahomad Joosub. Certain disputes having arisen between them, the petitioner divorced Mariambai according to Mahomadan Law about 2nd April 1911. The said son was then only about 3 years old and was allowed to remain in the mother's custody.

The said Mahomad Joosub had now completed his seventh year and the petitioner submitted that he was according to the Mahomadan Law, entitled to the custody of the boy. The petitioner by his attorney's letter dated 16th December last had requested Mariambai to deliver over the boy to his custody, but she had failed to do so.

Under the above circumstances the petitioner now prayed for the custody of the child.

Mr. Desai who appeared for the petitioner said that after seven years the boy was no longer in the lawful custody of the mother according to Mahomadan law; and it was "illegal or improper detention" by the mother after being called upon by the father to deliver up the custody, herself to retain custody of the child.

His Lordship remarked that he doubted very much whether this application fell within the purview of the Habeas Corpus proceedings. However his Lordship said that he would grant a rule as applied for, returnable a fortnight hence.

Attorneys for petitioner: Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasjee Dinsha & Co.

JOINT OR SELF-ACQUIRUD PROPEPTY.

SUIT DISMISSED.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

POREBAI WIDOW *v.* DAMJI HIRJI AND ANOTHER.

This was a suit in which the plaintiff sought a declaration that she was entitled to a certain property in Dongri Street for a Hindu widow's estate therein, that the 1st defendant had at the date of his adjudication as an insolvent no interest in that property, and, that, thereore, the 2nd defendant. the Official Assignee, had acquired no interest in the property by reason of the 1st defendant's adjudication. The plaintiff also prayed for possession of the property; and claimed, alternatively, that she was entitled, in any event to a right of maintenance and residence out of the said property, in priority to the interest, if any taken by the 2nd defendant.

Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Desai appeared for the plaintiff.

The Hon. the Advocate General, Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Setalvad appeared for the 2nd defendant (the Official Assignee).

The hearing of the suit lasted for three days. Judgment was delivered by His Lordship on Monday.

During the course of the judgment his Lordship said that two brothers Hirji and Jetha came to Bombay from Cutch to seek their fortunes. They remained joint and Hirji joined Nagsi in business. It was suggested that Nagsi was a servant in the firm, but neither the witnesses, some of whom were employed in the firm nor the entries in the books of account supported such a suggestion. Jetha died in 1894, while Hirji died in 1895. Both of them bought properties in Bombay. Hirji bought a piece of property in 1866 which became the family residence. Hirji and Jetha did their business together. The purchases of the properties, therefore, must have been made from no other source of income than the one arising out of the joint business, unless it was proved that Hirji had got separate earnings by an independant business. At the time Jetha's son Damji was adopted by Hirji, no regular ceremony appeared to have been performed, except that a dinner was given to the caste. The evidence showed that Hirji treated Damji as his adopted son. After the death of Hirji and Jetha, Damji continued to live with Porebai (the plaintiff) until he was adjudicated insolvent in 1913. Porebai then made a claim against the Official Assignee for the titled-deeds of the house in question and alternately for residence and maintenance as a widow.

After the death of Hirji and Jetha, Damji remained the sole surviving partner of the firm. The brothers had remained joint. The cooking of their meals in separate kitchens (even granting that it was true) would not make them separate. The property was not Hirji's self-acquired property. There was no other capital or nucleus of property which Hirji could have used in order to earn a separate income. The property was therefore held by his Lordship to be joint. If Porebai claimed a widow's maintenance and residence she must be registered as a creditor by the Official Assignee in the regular course. This idea appeared to have originated after the insovency of Damji. To support the plaintiff's story, Damji had not the hardihood to come into the witness-box. If he had done so, the whole of his dealings would have been exposed, much to his detriment.

As far as this property was concerned his Lordship dismissed the suit with costs. Porebai wanted to claim life-interest in the property she must hand over the documents and title-deeds of the properties, which were counterclaimed by the Official Assignee, to him, before she could have her claim registered against the insolvent's estate. It was said that these were in a Native State, over which this Court had no authority; but if such an argument was allowed, a person who had property in his possession in one part of the world would have to go hankering after another person who had the title-deeds in his possession in another part of the world. Such an impossibility was never meant either by Law or Charter. His Lordship, therefore, allowed the Official Assignee's counterclaim for the title-deeds of other properties with costs.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw & Co.

Solicitors for the second defendant (Official Assignee):—Captain and Vaidya.

Mr. J. A. L. Swan, I.C.S., who has been appointed by the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, to enquire into the best methods of supplanting the enemy trade in Bengal, has completed his enquiry and his report will be ready shortly.

NEW BUST OF THE GAIKWAR.

A new bust of the Gaikwar of Baroda is to be unveiled at Patan, Kadi District, to-day, by Sardar Sir Chinubhai M. Ranchorelal, Bart., Kt., C. I. E., in the presence his Highness who is to open the water-works of Patan on the same occasion. The bust is the work of G. K. Mhatre of Bombay who has executed it for the Patan Municipality.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 19TH OF JANUARY, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Cause.

1195-14. Madh. K. & C. Lalji Govindji a firm v. the Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld., Dapt F. & D.

Long Causes.

371-14—Jahangir M and S, Bachibai widow v Goolam Hoosein Cassam Visram and anr, M K R B and Co, Jehangir S M and H.

579-14—Edgelow G W and Co, Harivallabhdas Bechardas and anr v Manoher Virji and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

51-93—Mirza M and M, Halimabai and anr v Amirbibi widow and ors, S A Tyabjee, Tyabjee D and Co.

For decree under order 34 rule 6 of C P C.

Long Causes.

257-11. Ard. H. D. & Co., Jamsetji Edulji Saklatwalla v. Ruttonji Dossabhoy Karain, M. K. R. B. & Co.

1376-14—Matubhai J & M The National Financing and Comn Corpn Ltd. v. Ebji Oomersy a firm C. P. D'Cunha.

46-14—Tyabji D & Co. Bai Lalita v. Ranchordas Harivallabhdas and anr Daph F & D, Little & Co.

1150-13—Payne & Co. Abraham E J Abraham v. Binodiram Balchand a firm Tyabji D & Co.

866-14—Little & Co. W H Brady & Co. Ld. v. The Indo China Mfg. Co. Ld., Payne & Co.

342-14—Sabnis & G. Bai Bablibai v. Anandrao Narayen Penker and ors. Sal & G. Moti & D Kh. L & M.

584-14—Bhai K & G The Poona Bank Ltd. v. Bhagwanji Goomaji & ors. Matu J & M.

586-14—Bhai K & G. The Poona Bank Ltd. v. Thaker Khatoo Kuverji & ors Matu J. & M.

693-14—Nadirsha & D Haji Gulam Husein Haji Moosa v. Haji Siddick Haji Sumar and anr. Rag W & G.

641-14—Payne and Co, Kasturchand Sadasukh v Goorumukhrai Sukhanand a firm, M K R B and Co.

801-14—Ragh N & Co. Morarji Visanji v. Morarji Mulji & ors. Bick M R & Co. Captain & V. Sabnis.

112-14. Hiralal & Co., Manilal Nanji v. Ludharam Tippa Roopa, Little & Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

1002-14. Mulla and Mulla, Indersing Jasraj and anr. v. Chunilal Ookerdas & ors.

1093-14. J. A. Valles, Peter Paul Mendonca v. Sebastian Gastano Mendonca, M. K. R. B. & Co.

1099-14 Captain & V., Lakhichand Ramchand a firm v. Khushalchand Ramchand and ors.

1152-14. Rustomji & Gir, Kammerudin Esufally-Abdul Hoosun Mahomedalli Shroff D. & Dh.

1185-14. Mulji & Tha., Lakhmedas Pragji v. Manecklal Narrandas, Daphtary F. & D.

1259-14. S. A. Tyabji Shaff, Comroodin Tyabji v. Gustadji Murelkera Cooper.

1269-14. Mulla & Mulla, Herji Jitha & Co., a firm v. Chapai Doongersey a firm.

1280-14. Purmanand & Co., Mangumal Hassanand v. Bai Parvatibai widow, & ors., Raghanayya & Co.

1313-14. Madhowji K. & Co., Gordhandas Khetsey a firm v. Haridas Moorarji.

1388-14. Malvi H. M. & R., Tarachand Ghanshamdas a firm v. Advippa Hathical a firm, Amin & Desai.

1390-14. Matabhai J. & M. the Pioneer Bank, Ltd., T. S. Bennet & Co., a firm.

1408-14. Pandra & Co., Bai Jamnabai widow v. Dr. S. Hernut Matabhai J. & M.

1423-14. Payne & Co., Mahomedally Hassanalli Khakhawalla v. Mahomedbhoy Ibrahimji Lotia & ors.

1426-14. Matubhai J. & M., the National Financing & Comn. Corpr., Ltd. v. Damaolal Purbharam Gajjar, Merwanji K. R. B. & G.

1429-14. Payne & Co., the Credit Bank of India, Ltd., in Liquidation v. M. Damodhar Bros., a firm, Rustomji & Gin.

1426-14. Mulji & Tha. Lilladhar Dwarkadas v. Ramsingji Jumbbersinghji Dada Saheb.

1445-14. Madhony Kolh. Damadhar Anandji, a firm, v. 7bji Umersey a firm, C. P. D'Cunha.

1460-14. Mehta D. & Lalji, Khappa Dolla & Co., a firm v. Haji Gulam Hoosein Ismail Manica, Ardesir H. D. & Co.

1461-14 Patell & Edjc Bai Banubai Nadersha Jamsetji Davar, Forbes & Co.

For Dismissal Under Rule 1035.

1459-14—Jehangir S M & H Bai Jenabai v. Kanji Jafferbhai Somji.

Undefended New Long Causes.

1182-14—Little & Co. Haji Syed Mahomed Kazram v. Mancherji Nasserwanji Davar.

1183-14—Little & Co. The same v. Kaikhusru Mancherji Davar.

1263-14—Madca G. & Co., Beram Khodadad Irani v. Bhagoobai widow & anr.

1275-14—Tyabji D & Co Tejpal Lalsidas a firm v. Hathibai Bulkedas a firm.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

703-14—Captain & V. Cooverji Shamji v. Karamsey Keshavji and anr Ardeshir H D & Co.

800-14—Mulji & Tha Sunderbai widow v. Damodar Naranji and ors Manes H M & Co.

1101-13—Sabnis and G, R D Sethna v Saraswatibai, Mulla and Mulla.

732-14—Ard H D and Co, Messrs Mancherjee Vadilal and Co a firm and anr v Naoroji Hormusji Pagdiwalla, Motichand and D.

815-14—Amin and D, Maneklal Kalidas a firm v Madhavji Ghellabhai, Smeth B and Co.

S C Ct 96/427-14—Amin and D, Vanechand Jassa and ors v Ghati Hariba Andaji Shindhe and ors, Sab and G, Judah and S.

S C Ct 97/4220-14—Amin and D, Vanechand Jassa and ors v Ghati Hariba Andaji Shindhe and ors, Sab and G, Judah and S.

506-11—Motichand and D, Balubhai Kahandas and anr v Bai Bhicibai widow Dastur and Co.

53-13—Ard H D and Co, Munshi Mahomed Hassan Muckba and ors v Alli Mahomed Haji Kassum and anr, Smeth B and Co.

856-14—Pandia and Co, Ramnath Narayan and anr v Baburao Dinaji and ors, D J Mantri.

1131-13—Patell and Ez, Rahimtulla Meherally and ors v Kassambhai Allibhai, Payne and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Suits for hearing & final disposal.

Commercial Cause.

1165-14—Madh K and C, Multanchand Basderdas a firm v Shrinivas Bavri a firm, Edg G W and Co, Darooowalla v. Ardeshir Byramji Toddewalla.

LONG CAUSES.

26-14. Ard. H. D. & Co., The Central India Spg. Wg. & Mfg. Co., Ld. v. The Madhowji Dharamsey Mfg. Co., Ld., Little & Co.

708-14 Bai K. & Gir. Rustomji Manecksji Hatheram & anr. v. The Surat Swadeshi Spg. Wvg. Co., Ld., & anr., Payne & Co., Jehangir M. & S.

401-11—Little and Co. The Indian Specie Bank Ltd in Liquidation v. Syed Sardar Ali Khan & ors Captain and V, Mirza M and M Part Heard

402-11—Little & Co The Same v. Syed Sardar Ali Khan Captain & V.

614-13—Pandia & Co Laxmidas Dayalji v. Haridas Narondas and ors Rustomji & G Ch sd 17-12-14.

S C C T 206/8486-14—Purnand & Co Dharsey Nanji Kamdar v. Ishwarlal K Vakil & anr Kanga and S.

258-14—M K R B and Co, The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld v Motichand Rupchand and anr, Edgelow G W and Co.

585-14—Bhaishanker K & G The Poona Bank Ld v. Keshav Shridhar Bhosekar & ors Matubhai J and M.

111-14—Payne and Co The Credit Bank of India Ltd in Liquidation v. The Baroda Tramway Co Ld Mathubhai J & M.

170-14—Payne & Co The Same v. Fazalbhoy Karamally & anr Mathubhai J & M.

850-14—Payne & Co Ebrahim Raji Siddick v. Haji Tyeb Abdul Satar Ahmedabadi Motichand & Co.

892-14— Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank Ld Liquidation v. Gordhandas Perchotamaas Edjelow G W & Co.

832-14—Jehangir M & S Danoo Parsad v. Balkrishna Dharma Targa Swetham B & Co.

949-14—Jehangir S M & H The Empire Bank Ltd v. Moreshwar Wasooden & anr Rustamji & G.

634-14—Daphtary F and D, The New Great Eastern Spg. and Mfg. Co Ltd and anr v. Aswa das Sahebram

847-14—Smetham B & Co Mariambai v. Fatmabai widow & ors Edgelow G W & Co.

857-14—Nadirsha & D Karsondas Ladha v. Tribhowandas Hurgowandas Hiralal & Co.

394-14—M B Chothia Oomdabai v. Munshi Mahomed Ismail Kaderbhai Nanu H & Co.

678-11—Judah & S Mahadeo Babaji Rane & ors v. Vasudev Nilkant Agte & anr Sab & G Mulji & Th.

WINTER OILSEED CROPS.

A FAVOURABLE OUTLOOK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

The first general memorandum upon the current winter oilseed crops in India has now been completed by the Director of Statistics. It shows that the weather conditions have on the whole been favourable, except in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Assam and in southern and eastern districts.

In the United Provinces agency the want of moisture, owing to deficient rainfall since September, has not only hampered the sowing operations, but has also affected the growth of the oilseeds crops.

Taking all India the total estimated area under rape and mustard is fourteen per cent. above the area at this time last year. As regards linseed, on the other hand, the estimated area is twelve per cent. short of the area at this time last year.

As regards the oilseed crops in foreign countries, such information as is available indicates that in the Argentine the area shown with linseed (flax-seed) is three per cent. less than last year.

The Russian linseed crop is good in quality, but below normal in quantity and there will be little for exportation. The Russian winter rapeseed crop on the other hand is decidedly above the normal, while the Russian summer rape crop is a satisfactory one and the Russian mustard seed crop is fully satisfactory as regards both quality and quantity.

In Canada the linseed crop is estimated at somewhat less than half that of last year. In the United States it is estimated roughly at eight per cent. less than last year.

JUST OUT.

FIFTH WAR NUMBER

DECEMBER

INDIAN REVIEW.

112 PAGES, 53 PORTRAITS, 14 ILLUSTRATIONS, 5 CARTOONS AND A MAP.

THE STRATEGY OF THE WAR
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PRICE PER COPY ANNAS 8 EIGHT.

The New Year numbers of the *Indian Review* will contain series of interesting articles relating to the War by well-known writers accompanied with appropriate portraits and aketches. Among the special articles mention may be made of the following: "Holland and the War," by Professor E. M. Macphail; "Economics of the War," by Professor Templeton; "Russia and England in Asia," by Mr. J. C. Moleny, I.C.S., President, Madras Corporation; "Indian Atmosphere in England," by Mr. H. N. Mitra. "The Origin of the Madras Sepoy." by Mr. H. Dodwell, etc., etc.. Biographical accounts of the "Men of the Moment," such as Lord Haldane, John Redmond, Bonar Law, Lloyd George, Prince Von Bulow, Von Krupp, Count Zeppelin, Delcasse, the Burgo-Master of Brussels. Von Bernhardi, etc., (with Portraits), descriptions with illustrations of the different places and scenes connected with the war, an account of the financial and military resources of the powers, a gazetteer, a diary and notes on a number of topics relating to the war will also form other important features of the New Year issues.

Now is the time to subscribe for the *Indian Review*. Subscriptions can commence from any month. The annual subscription is Rs. 5 (five) only. Subscriptions will not be taken for less than a year. Send a money-order for Rs. 5 or allow us to send the current issue by V.P.P. to realise the annual subscription. Single copy, As. 8. Annual Subscription, Rs. 5.

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All nervous suffering is due, as a physician has written in "The Medical Times," to a waste of the phosphorus which normally exists in the body.

The cure, therefore, is, obviously, to restore this phosphorus.

Any preparation containing phosphorus will not do this, for that distinguished physician, Dr. C. W. Saleeby, writes: "Many of the forms in which phosphorus is often administered seem altogether to defy the body to absorb them." To be absorbed it must, as Dr. Saleeby states, be "combined with other elements as it is in Sanatogen, when it is a valuable food and is absolutely necessary for life."

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"It has been proved," he continues, "by a large number of scientific experiments, that very nearly the whole (93 per cent.) of the phosphorus added to the diet in the form of Sanatogen is absorbed."

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S. 907

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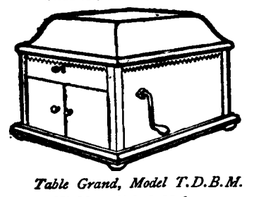

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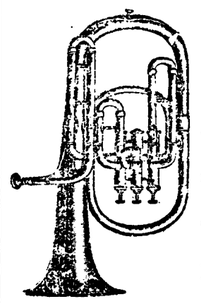

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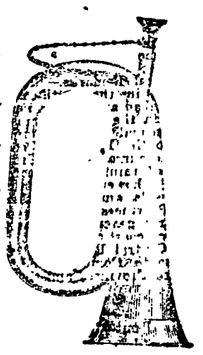

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PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20.

Municipal Standing Committee meeting.

Iranian Association, monthly meeting, Alice Buildings, 6 p. m.

THURSDAY, JAN. 21.

Bombay Hunt, the Kennels.

FRIDAY, Jan. 22.

Tableaux Vivants in aid of Indo-British Institution funds, Excelsior Theatre, 9-45 p. m.

P. and O. Company's s. s. Kaisar-i-Hind with the Enlgish Mails due at 7 a. m.

MONDAY, JAN. 25.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall.

DAILY.

Bombay Presidency Chess Tournament, "B" Class, Bombay Chess Club Room, 8-10 a.m. and 5-30 to 10-30 p.m. (.ST.).

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7 to 8, 8-45 to 10-15, and 10-30 to 11-45.

Chhatre's Circus, Gilder Tank, Grant Road, 8-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Palladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., Commanding.

January, 19.

1.—Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "A" Company:—
No. 8272 Vol. H. P. O'Niell.
No. 8273 Vol. E. T. Slater.
No. 8274 Vol. V. Adams.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut-Colonel Stanley Reed, A. D. C., Commanding.

January, 19.

1.—Recruits. All Recruits except those residing in Salsette will parade daily at the Fort Riding School at 7-15 a.m.

2.—Parades for the week ending January 23rd:—
Santa Cruz.—"C" and "D" Troops to-day Tuesday the 19th instant at 7 a.m. at the Camp Riding School. Dress.-Drill Order, Khaki Shirts.
Fort.—"A" and "B" Troops, Wednesday the 20th, at 7-15 a.m. at the Fort Riding School. Dress.-Drill Order, Khaki.
All members must attend these parades unless granted leave of absence by their Troop Leaders.

3.—Musketry. The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved for "C" Troop (Standard Test) on Saturday afternoon the 23rd instant. Members will kindly arrange with Sergt. H. F. Lodge.
Train leaves Church Gate Station at 3-7 p.m.
Sunday morning, the 24th instant.—The Range will be reserved for "A" and "B" Troops. Train leaves Church Gate Station at 7-5 a.m.

4.—Leave.—The undermentioned member is granted leave out of Bombay:—
Trooper R. Todd, from 18th to 26th January 1915.

5.—Reversion.—Corporal L. H. Savile reverts to Trooper at his own request.

A. E. BAIRD Lieut.,
Actg.-Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

BAND AT ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master commencing at 6 p.m.

March.—"The Stars and Stripes Forever" Souza.
Overture.—"The Bohemian Girl" .....Balfe.
Valse.—"A Media Noche" .....Sontini.
Selection.—"Hullo, Tango!" .....Hirsch.
Intermezzo.—"Silver Lamps" .....Witcomb.
Melodies from.—"The Girl from Utah" .....Jones and Rubens.
Two Step.—"Puppchen" .....Gilbert.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Lt. Col. R. M. Thomason V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. Walcott at the Yacht Club commencing at 6 p.m.

March.—Sons of the Brave .....Bidgood.
Viel Dance.—Mystic Beauty .....Finck.
Valse.—Nights of Gladness .....Ancliffe.
Selection.—A life on the Ocean .....Binding.
Intermezzo.—Salome .....Loraine.
Serenade.—O Sole Mio ..... E. D. Capua.
Selection.—The Arcadians .....Monckton.
Two Step.—Moonstruck .....Monckton.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY.

By kind permission of Lt. Colonel H. P. Lane and Officers, the Band of the 96th Berar Infantry, will play this evening the following programme of Music at Chowpatty Bandstand at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.)

March.—"Bell of London" .....Keith Keppell.
Selection.—"The Girl from Utah" ...Paul A. Rubens.
Intermezzo.—"Irrawady" .....T. W. Thurban.
Waltz.—"Miramar" .....R. Sontini.
Dance.—"Mystic Beauty" .....Herman Finck.
Selection.—"Gipsy Love" .....Franz Lehar.
Waltz.—"Nights of Gladness" ...Charles Ancliffe.
Two Step.—"Waiting for the Robert E. Lee" .....Henry E. Pether.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Kaisar-i-Hind with the outwards Mails of the 2nd instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a. m. on Friday next.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

Code telegrams are now accepted for places in Japanese territories provided the following codes are used:—A. B. C. (5th edition), Scotts (10th edition), Western Union or Liebers.

THE IRANIAN ASSOCIATION.

The monthly meeting of the Association will be held at 6 p. m. to-morrow at Alice Buildings when Mr. B. T. Anklesaria. M. A., will open a discussion on "Arenavacha and Savanghacha, the two sisters of Jamshid." The meeting is open to the public.

THE SKATING RINK.

We have been asked to call the attention of competitors in the races at the Rink tonight that they should record their names at the Rink before 5 o'clock this evening and that the gentlemen who intend to compete in a six-lap race would do well to wear a suitable running costume.

WRECK OF A CRAFT.

The Port Officer Bombay, has received a telegram from the port Officer Mangalore dated 18th instant that a native craft No. .03 ran down ten miles west of Kasaragod. A warning has been issued to the shipping that the wreckage may be met with.

A WELL-TO-DO MENDICANT.

Heeralal Hersaya, a mendicant, reports to the Police that on Sunday morning while he with his son and daughter-ni-law was out begging for alms, the son asked for the key of his room as he said, he was feeling hungry and wanted to have some food. He gave him the key, and the son has since disappeared with three gold ornaments valued at Rs. 225, belonging to the complainant.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

One attack and one death from plague and one death from small-pox were reported in Bombay on Sunday, the total mortality from all causes during the day being 64, as compared with 84 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 95 of 1913. No cases of cholera were registered during the day. The total number of rats caught on Sunday was 2,152, of which three were found to be plague infected. Two of these had been caught in Mandvi and the third in Dongri.

ROBBING A PASSENGER.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Monday, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Clerk of the B .B. and C. I. Railway police charged Mitharam Himatmal alias Sah Mahomed with the theft of Rs. 825, in currency notes and cash.

Gokaram Jaganath, the complainant in the case, was on the 16th ultimo travelling from Broach to Bombay. The accused, who was also in the train with the complainant, got into conversation with him and learning from him that he was going to Grant Road, he promised to wake him up on reaching the station in case he was asleep then. The complainant fell asleep during the journey, and on the train reaching Palghar he woke up to find that the belt, containing the notes and cash which he had been wearing round his waist, was missing, as also the accused. The matter was reported to the Railway police, and it was subsequently found that a man, answering to the description of the accused, had been seen going round the town in a motor car and spending money freely. It was also found that the accused had cashed three currency notes for Rs. 100 each at three different places. Head Constable Nizamudin of the Railway Police succeeded in arresting the accused on the 22nd ultimo and in recovering from him ornaments of the value of Rs. 128 which the accused had purchased with the stolen money. The accused was convicted and as he had four previous convictions, he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, including connement in a solitary cell for two months.

YOUTHFUL OFFENDER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Pandit charged Gopia Harichand, a Hindu lad, with the theft of a gold necklace and a silver waist chain, belonging to Gulabchand Khetji, a Marwari shroff of Thakurdwar Road.

On Sunday morning the accused was going along Dadysett Agiari Street, when he was arrested on suspicion by P. C. No. 2132. On being searched he was found in possession of the articles. He at first claimed ownership of them, saying he had brought them from Ahmedabad, but he subsequently admitted having stolen them from the complainant's shop, which he pointed out. He was convicted and ordered to receive fifteen stripes.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

A meeting of the above club was held at Mahim on Saturday last. There was a fair attendance of members but shooting was hardly up to the average, nearly all scores being lower than usual. The first 10 bird Sweep was won by A. Lesson with 7 kills, W. Fraser coming second. Another two Sweep followed, R. Kennedy with 4 kills and 3 handicap taking one and D. W. Johnstone with 8 kills and handicap the other.

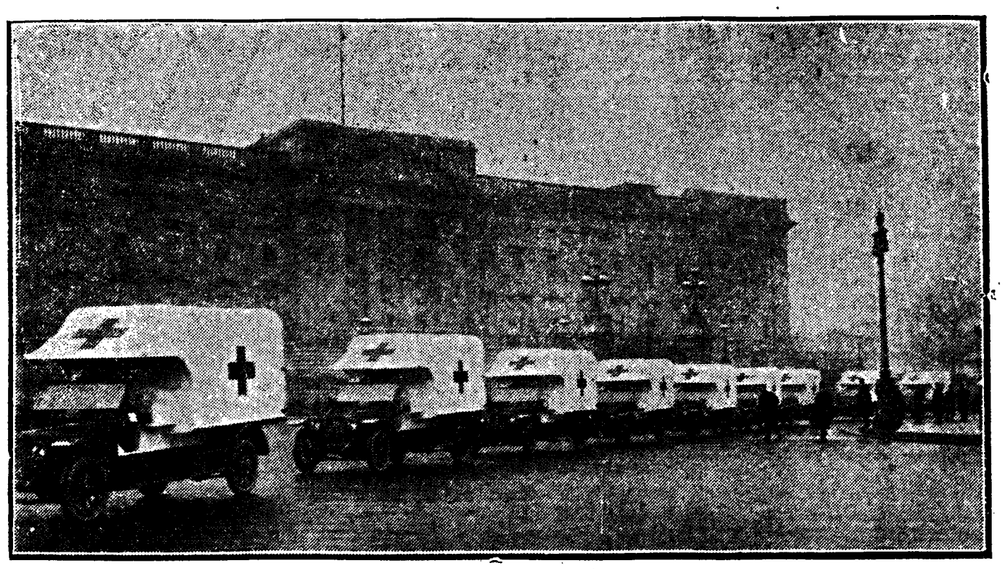
The Eley Cup was then shot for, E. H. Burt with 5 kills and 3 handicap obtaining the holdership of the cup, D. W. Johnstone, taking the second prize.

A Spoon Competition came next, A. S. Knowles with 5 kills and 4 handicap proving the winner, W. Fraser taking the second prize.

The Surprise Competition in which pairs of shooters had to fire at "coveys" of four birds released simultaneously was won by A. W. Noble and R. Kennedy after shooting off a tie with E. H. Burt and W. Fraser.

A 10 bird Shoot at unknown traps and angles was won by A. Leeson with 8 kills, W. Fraser with 6 kills and 1 handicap taking the second prize. Several "Miss and Out" Sweeps, handicap by distance, in which A. W. Noble and A. Leeson were seen to advantage, brought an enjoyable meeting to a close.

THE MAHARAJA SCINDIA'S GIFT.



Topical War Service.

At Buckingham Palace his Majesty had presented to him, on behalf of the Maharaja of Gwalior, a motor ambulance unit consisting of 41 motor ambulances, 4 motor cars, and 12 motor lorries. The photo shows the procession leaving Buckingham Palace after having been inspected by his Majesty.

ROAD SCHEMES AT MAHIM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I see that Dr. Javle notifies his intention to divert the budgetted provision for the extension of the Lady Hardinge Road to the Sea, towards the construction of another artery from Mahim Station to Lady Jamsetjee Road. Those who know and can appreciate the utility of the one against the other proposal, will of course vote solidly for Dr. Javle's proposition. This, however, is not the point I wish to draw attention to. What I desire to focus attention on is the advisability or otherwise of constructing more new roads at places like Mahim from the General Funds,—schemes that only go to benefit landlords whose property is thereby enhanced in value and brought into prominence at the general ratepayer's expense. Before entertaining any propositions for construction of any more roads, I think it would be well if the Corporation considered whether these new roads should not be submitted for construction under the Town Planning Act. It is, I submit, particularly unfair to enrich people by driving roads through their property, while they will not contribute anything in the way of either offering land free or at reasonable rates. The budgetted estimate and more money, should, I suggest, be spent in widening Mahim Bazar Road and connecting Lady Jamsetjee Road with De Lisle Road. Every day matters are going from bad to worse at the level crossings and the quadrupling of the railway lines has made this nuisance of delay well nigh intolerable. Mahim Bazar Road if widened all along and connected in a more direct line with the Parbhadevi Road would give the much needed facilities to motor traction in the western area of this part of the Island.—Yours, etc.

Mahim, Jan. 18. S. L. LOPEZ.

B. I. COMPANY AND CONCESSION FARES FOR STUDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The British India Steam Navigation Company charges *bona fide* students of recognised schools and colleges at the concession fare when they come here from Karachi and they give their concession tickets at the office of the Company there; but when they go to purchase tickets, here, in order to go to Karachi, they are asked to come to the docks some hours previous to the departure of the steamer, for their tickets, and it sometimes happens that they do not get any concession tickets there. They are therefore obliged to go by train, but they generally lose a concession there also; because a concession over a railway is granted only provided there is a party of at least four students, and they are often unable to form a party of four students.

I do not know the reason why they are asked to come to the docks; probably a concession is granted to them only if any accommodation is available after the fully-paying passengers have purchased their tickets.

I think at Karachi some berths are always reserved for students; the Company should do the same here too. I, therefore, request the authorities of the Company kindly to consider this case, as many times students have suffered.—Yours.

B. G. VASWANI,

Bombay, January 17.

JAPAN'S ATTITUDE.

A Central News message from Tokio states that Japan would only intervene in the European theatre of war on the sole conditions that the Allies were defeated by the Germans, or in the unlikely event of Japan being threatened again in her own land. It is added that while the Japanese troops would fight for their own Emperor and country, it would be repugnant to them to be hired to fight for other nations.

The war correspondent of the Berlin "Morgenpost," who has visited Lille (says a "Central News" message) states that whole quarters of the inner town and the suburbs are totally destroyed. Hundreds of the fine four-storied houses near the Grande Place are in ruins, and only the churches and the theatre are intact. Lille makes a most dreary impression.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION IN INDIA—AN APPEAL.

WE have been requested to publish the following appeal from the Indian Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association:—

The Association is no new thing as it is the direct lineal descendant of an organization to render aid to the suffering in the war which came into existence in Palestine some eight centuries ago. It is well known that the objects of the St. John Ambulance Association are to instruct persons (1) in rendering First Aid in accidents and sudden illness, (2) in the elementary principles and practice of nursing and (3) to instruct the public in the methods of preventing disease. But it is not generally recognised that in addition to these duties the Association is the Red Cross Society of India. It is with the object of pointing out the war services of the Association that this appeal is put forward.

On August 7th, 48 hours after the news of the outbreak of war reached India, a letter was issued by the Indian Council to all parts of India in which the Association has Centres, requesting the local Executives to form Committees for the following objects:—(1) To collect funds, (2) to collect gifts of articles likely to be useful to the sick and wounded and (3) to collect material for Ambulance Detachments.

A few days later a depot for the distribution and reception of these gifts was organised at Bombay by the Indian Council of the Association. The response to this appeal was most prompt and generous and over four lakhs worth of gifts have been received and despatched.

The Association has devised a scheme for providing each convalescent or invalided Indian soldier with what is called "A St. John's Kit Bag" which contains articles which the Indian soldier regards as absolute necessities but which are simply not procurable in Europe. Over 1,000 of these bags have already been sent to Europe and the Association aims at sending 1,000 monthly during the War.

The depot at Bombay, which is an absolute essential for the distribution of these gifts is an expensive organization and as the St. John Ambulance Association which, though old in history, is young in India, cannot carry on unaided work of such magnitude, it appeals with absolute confidence to the Indian public for further support and confidently expects that the magnificent work which it is carrying on during the present war will be appreciated by Indians of all classes and that the funds which it requires will be forthcoming.

Donations should be sent to the Alliance Bank of Simla, to be credited to the St. John Ambulance War Fund. All sums received by the Indian Council will be gratefully acknowledged.

PERSIAN ZOROASTRIANS' GIFT.

APPRECIATION BY H.R.H. PRINCESS MARY.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, the President of the Persian Zoroastrians' meeting held recently in Bombay, has forwarded to Mr. D. J. Irani, solicitor, on behalf of the Persian Zoroastrians of Bombay, and for their information, the following letter received by his Excellency Lord Willingdon from her Royal Highness Princess Mary:—

Buckingham Palace, Dec. 19.

Dear Lord Willingdon,

I shall be much obliged if your Excellency will convey to the Persian Zoroastrians in Bombay my grateful thanks for the generous donation of Rs. 1,000, which they have contributed towards my "Sailors' and Soldiers' Christmas Fund."

I am deeply touched by the kindly thought on the part of the Persian Zoroastrians, which has prompted this gift, and I can assure them that I deeply appreciate the valuable assistance and the ready response they have made to my appeal.

Believe me,
Yours sincerely,
MARY

It is understood that Messrs. Steel Bros. of Rangoon, are leasing the mills of Muhr Bros., who under the terms of the recent Ordinance were ordered by Government to wind up their affairs.

MAHALUXMI RACES.

SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

ENTRIES.

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance about 1 Mile, 1 Furlong.

Mr. A. W. Essa's ch aus g Comet, aged.
Mr. T. Tejpai's br e m Adelaide II, 5 years.
H. H. Jam Sahib's br aus h Starborn, 5 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's ch e g Forfeit, aged.
Mr. Pitt's b e m Yvette, aged.
Mr. J. Crawford's ch e g Bachelor's Knot, aged.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Molly S., 5 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e m Seigneurie, 5 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e g Parkhill, aged.

THE MATOONGA PLATE.—Distance about 1 Mile.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Majbur, 4 years.
Nawab Najafali Khan and Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Sir Knight, 14-0, aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Money Gold, aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Rozelmulook, aged.
Messrs. Kali Charan and Shaik Esmail's g a h Longboat, 14-0, aged.
Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's ch a h Harry Johnson, aged.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch a h Tulwar, 5 years.
Mr. M. H. Sharaonally's g a h Excelsior, aged.
Mr. Esmail Gussoo's b a h Ajmer, aged.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Ace of Hearts, 13-3½, aged.
Messrs. S. Ibrahim and C. M. Khaki's ch a h Solar Star, 13-3½, aged.
Aga Coochick Shah's b a h Alwar, 14-0, 6 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's g a h Nakib, 6 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's g a h Sparrow Hawk, 5 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's g a h Tajilmulook, aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's b a h Mexico, 13-2½, aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's ch a h Gallard, 14-0, aged.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Terror, aged.
Major Prideaux's b a h Young Hyderi, 4 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Purity, 5 years.
Mr. Naji Syed Rashid's b a h Golden Ducat, 6 years.
Mr. Naji Syed Rashid's ch a h Rashid Pasha, 4 years.

THE SANDHURST PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's br a h Collector, 4 years.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch a h Gaiety, 13-3, aged.
Nawab Najafali Khan and Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h Golconda, 13-3½, 4 years.
Nawab Najafali Khan and Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Pilgrim, 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. Mahomed Jeweser's b a h Chickdara, 14-0, 4 years.
Messrs. E. Kadum and H. Kadum's g a h China Mail, 4 years.
Messrs. E. Kadum and H. Kadum's ch a h Arrow, 14-0, 4 years.
Messrs. E. Kadum and H. Kadum's ch a h Monaco, 13-2½, 4 years.
Mr. Khalif bin Saif's b a h Jabir, 14-0, 5 years.
Mr. Khalif bin Saif's br a h Socrates, 6 years.
Mr. Bana Khalil's ch a h Hannibal, 4 years.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's b a h Lands End, 14-0, 4 years.
Mr. Shaik Mutlag's b a h Torpedo, 13-3, 4 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Galloping Lad, 13-3½, 3 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Grey Master, (3 years.
Mr. Abdul Aziz's br a h Rubric, 5 years.
Mr. Abdoola Mana's b a h Dynamo, 4 years.
Mr. Abdoola Mana's ch a h Attack, 3 years.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's g a h Luxor, 6 years.
Mr. Hassoon Moosa's g a h Sardania, 14-0, 6 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's g a h Ruby Mine, 14-0, 3 years.
Mr. Haji Ahmed Bagdady's b a h Shailah, 4 years.
Messrs. Shaik Kassum and S. A. Aziz's g a h Acme, 13-3, 5 years.
Mr. Heath's b a h Ajax, 4 years.
Mr. Heath's b a h Lochiel, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. Heath's g a h Scot's Grey, 14-0, 4 years.
Mr. Heath's g a h Visto, 3 years.
Mr. Shaik Mutlag's g a h Brocade (subject to measurement).
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Red Cross, 13-2½, 5 years.
Messrs. P. Jivrajee and H. Kadum's b a h Moscow, 13-3½, 4 years.

THE SION PLATE.—Distance about 1½ Miles.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Malacca, 3 years.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Shanghai, 4 years.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Maurice, 14-0, 4 aged.
Mr. T. Harrison's ch a h Aye Aye Sir, 13-3, 6 years.
Mr. Hasan Madar's b a h Mars, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's g a h Lot, 13-2½, aged.
Messrs. A. R. Salim and A. R. Dakeel's b a h Mulberry, 13-3, aged.
Mr. J. R. Raja's b a h Guinea Merchant, aged.
Mr. Abdoola Faras's g a h Rag Time, 4 years.
Mr. Yussuff Sheriff's ch a h Jemadar, 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. Marshall Reid's g a h Ambassador, 14-0, 4 years.
Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Mutar, 5 years.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's br a h Black Ivory, 3 years.
Mr. Ahmed Dawood's b a h Thorium, 4 years.
Mr. R. H. Esmail's g a h Powerful, 4 years.
Mr. R. H. Esmail's ch a h Eldorado, 3 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Khedavi Miseer, 14-0, 6 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Highborn, 13-3½, 3 years.
Mr. R. Valimahomed's g a h Triumph, 13-3, aged.
Mr. Abood Baaker's ch a h Huddai, 4 years.
Messrs. D. Batliboy and Mahomedally's b a h Nawag, 14-0 aged.
H. H. Jam Sahib's g a h Biglig, 14-0, 6 years.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Makbul, 5 years.
Mr. J. H. Crawford's b a h Last Chance, aged.
Messrs. E. and P. Nazareth's g a h Royalist, 13-2, 6 years.
Mr. Ahmed Hargany's ch a h Burges, aged.
Mr. Abdul Baki Zuheir's ch a h Kassum, 13-3½, 3 years.
Mr. Hoosain Aboo's g a h Magic, 4 years.
Messrs. A. A. Mahomed and A. R. Dakeel's g a h Ringmaster, 14-0, 4 years.
Mr. Hassoon Moosa's g a h Hurchan, 14-0, 5 years.
Mr. Nasar Abdoola's g a h Welcome, aged.

THE DADAR PLATE.—Distance about 1 Mile.

Mr. Abdoola Faras's b a h Malster, 14-0.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Ace of Hearts, 13-3½.
Messrs. S. Ibrahim and C. M. Khaki's ch a h Solar Star, 13-3½.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's b a h Baloz, 13-3½.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's b a h Mexico, 13-2½.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Singer, 13-3½.
The above race is declared null and void.

THE HARBOUR PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight).

Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h Chechan, 13-3.
Nawab Najafali Khan and Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h Ben Hur, 13-2½.
H. H. The Maharaja of Gwalior's b a h Tofic Pasha, 13-3½.
Mr. T. Harrison's g a h Minerva, 13-3.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Saidan, 14-0.
Mr. Buder bin Alwash's b a h Dhaidan, 13-3½.
Mr. Abdoola Faras's ch a h Durban, 13-3.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Newmarket, 14-0.
Mr. A. W. Essa and Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a h Bahlool, 14-0.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's ch a h Galiard, 14-0.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's b a h Tenebreuse, 13-3½.
Mr. Abdoola Mana's ch a h Abdul Aziz, 13-3½.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Bravo, 13-2½.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Nainava, 14-0.

HOME COMING OF MR. AND MRS. GANDHI.

WARM RECEPTION AT RAJKOT.

(From a Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Jan. 18.

Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi arrived at Rajkot, their native place, at 8 a.m. yesterday. Their journey from Bombay was marked by enthusiastic crowds greeting them at almost every station where the train halted. On their entering Kathiawar the engine and the carriage in which they travelled were decorated and in Wankaner, where they stopped for the night and where Mr. Gandhi's father had served as Diwan of the State, they were most enthusiastically received by the present officers of the State. On the arrival of the train at Rajkot a large assemblage composed of all castes and communities had gathered at the station to welcome them. The station was gaily decorated with flags and buntings.

On alighting they were received by the members of the reception committee and young girls welcomed them in the old Hindu style, with *kunkum*, rice and garlands of flowers. A band which was present played the National Anthem. They were then conducted to a well-decorated shamiana. Khan Bahadur Bezanji introduced Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi to the assembly in a neat little speech in Gujrati. Mr. Shukla then read the address, which amidst loud applause was presented to Mr. Gandhi in a silver casket by Khan Bahadur Bezanji.

Mr. Gandhi then replied to the address in a stirring speech, which was highly appreciated by the audience and of which the main note was his humility and ardent wish that he should be judged only by such actions as could be best appreciated by the people of India as witnesses of his work in India and not as admirers from a long distance.

On leaving the shamiana Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi received a tremendous ovation. They were taken home in a procession in which almost all prominent members of every community joined.

GOLF AT COONOOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COONOOR, Jan. 18.

The golf competition was held at the Wellington gymkhana grounds when thirteen competitioners, including several visitors, took part. The first prize was won by Miss Harvey and Mr. J. Burnham of the Cordite factory. The second prize went to Mrs. Harvey and Captain Baker of the 4th Somerset Light Infantry.

CROSS-COUNTRY RACE.

COMPETITION BY BANGALORE. RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Jan. 18.

The Bangalore Rifle Volunteers carried out an inter-company cross-country race of five miles. Five teams of ten men each entered, the winners being the G Company with the total of 348 points, the A. Company second with 287, the B. Company, third with 245. The first man timed in was David of the C. Company in exactly half-an-hour, Birch of the same Company was second, a few seconds' behind.

THIRTEEN HOURS' ADORATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—As the Thirteen Hours' Adoration will be celebrated for the first time in the New Cathedral of Our Lady of Glory, Byculla, on Sunday, the 7th February, it has been thought advisable that this occasion be kept up as solemn and grand as possible. It is proposed to have a Solemn Procession on the evening of that day with three benedictions of the Blessed Sacrament, two of which will be given outside the church.

Taking advantage of this solemn occasion, it is earnestly requested of all persons to make it a point of mustering strong at the last visit to the Blessed Sacrament before the Evening Service to implore our Heavenly Father to bring to a speedy and successful termination the war that is raging since some months back.

To make the occasion grand it is necessary that the church and the compound be well illuminated and decorated, and hence we earnestly request each and every person to kindly contribute his mite so as to make the event an unique one.

Let us therefore, one and all, make a little sacrifice by assisting in large numbers at the Evening Service and thus doing homage to the King of Kings.—Yours, etc.,

U. MASCARENHAS, P. J. CARDOZO.
J. D. PINTO, J. R. C. BARRETTO,
P. S. DALGADO, F. X. ALPHONSO.
J. C. DeSOUZA,

FRENCH CASUALTIES IN TEN WEEKS.

Some idea of the losses sustained by the French troops is obtainable from a report submitted by M. Troussaint, director of the military health service to the Army Commission.

From Sept. 15 to the end of November, a period covering about ten weeks of the war, 489,733 wounded were treated in the French hospitals. No fewer than 54.5 per cent. of these, or upwards of 250,000, have been discharged cured and have rejoined the field forces, 120,000 are convalescent, and more than 60,000 are on the road to recovery. The figure of 2.48 per cent. of deaths of wounded in hospital is the lowest proportion ever recorded in a great war.

The French Army Medical Service has 3,968 hospitals, providing 366,000 beds, an accommodation that is more than ample for its needs.

REVOLUTION
IN TAILORING.

Since the advent of **SYDNEY K. THOMPSON**, the expert tailor, (lately with Messrs. Leach & Weborny, and three years Head Cutter for Messrs. Asquith & Lord) it is possible to obtain well-made Garments, bearing that distinctive style that goes with an European Cut and Supervision, without paying an enormous price.

Do not go to a Native Dherzie and be turned out *indifferently*, but go to **THOMPSON** and *be properly dressed* **AT THE SAME PRICE.**

Send a Post Card and he will call with samples and fit you on in your home or office.

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Kerosine rates are published each Saturday in the Commercial columns of this paper.
Shell Case Oil 150°
Anchor case oil 125° Rising Sun brand 125°
Deer brand 125° Bull brand 125°
Swan brand 125°
LIQUID FUEL—Cheapest for oil engines: best for road oiling.
PESTERINE—Best for Plague Prevention.
TURPENE—Used in place of Turpentine by the principal Indian Railways.
GREASE Black or Yellow, excellent qualities at moderate prices.

CHERRY (Sakura)
BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT
to meet the demand of those inconvenienced by scarcity of European cement in this market. Quality approved by Port Trust and other authorities in the East to be as good as any imported Cement. Barrel of 400 lbs. gross.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, January 19, 1915.

INDIA AFTER THE WAR.

We have more than once said since the outbreak of the war that it would be indecent while it lasts to indulge in any sort of political agitation in this country, or to attempt to put forward any claim for political concessions as a *quid pro quo* for the services which India has rendered to the Empire in the war. And we are convinced that there is no representative public man in this country who would desire to do so. There is no false sentiment about this. Public opinion in this country would be more than human if high political hopes had not been roused by such inspiring events as those of the past six months,—the sudden springing of India "in shining armour" to the side of the Mother Country and the warm and grateful grasp of the hand with which her appearance as a stalwart defender of the Empire was greeted. But the spontaneity and unequivocal nature of her act was the final and convincing testimony of the singleness and sincerity of purposeness with which she threw herself into the fray. When the hour of danger came the people of India and their leaders neither hesitated nor calculated; they made no terms about the price of their loyalty. They accorded it instantly and unquestioningly, and without thought as to what it might bring them, good or evil, in the future. But we are forced to recognise that all this has produced a change in the situation and a new phase in the relations between India and the Empire. England is regarding India from a new angle and, India is inspired with a new hope that the realisation of her aspirations has been brought suddenly within the range of her vision. Public men and journals in England are discussing to what extent it will be possible to go in recognising India's claim to partnership and evincing a genuine desire to deal with that claim on generous lines. There is no reason, therefore, why in this country a self-denying ordinance should be carried further than the suspension of the immediate controversies of the moment.

One of the most notable contributions to the discussion is that which appears in "The Nation" of Dec. 26 on "The Future of Egypt and the East" and in which the changed regard for India is dwelt upon. "The Nation" declares that "we must frankly take India into partnership as we have taken South Africa," and that Egypt must be made to feel that she is not merely changing masters but is entering a system of free communities,—"a system in which, in the future, freedom is meant to become more and more of a reality, not merely for the European but for the Asiatic as well." The formal assumption of the Protectorate "enables us to foster Western justice and Western notions of self-government in Egypt as far as our imagination and our political courage take us." And so with India. We must "recognise the implications for the future of India, the new position that India has won by fighting as an equal by our side." India, declares "The Nation," can never fall back from the position she has now won; "she must go forward and it is for our military authorities to take the first step by opening successively higher commands to Native Indian officers." And India must be taken into partnership, as South Africa has been. All this is satisfactory as far as it goes; it certainly emphasises the new spirit in England. But there is a certain vagueness about it. It is true that this is not the time for any detailed exposition of the terms on which India is to get her partnership; no one expects that now; we do not desire it, and it would be besides rash to attempt it. But we confess frankly to a sense of depression at the use of such qualifying phrases as that of "as far as our imagination and our political courage take us." The imagination of the English people is apt to run in wrong directions where Oriental peoples are concerned and their political courage does not take them far. The Egyptian people, in whose case the phrase is used, have probably not forgotten that the easily stirred imagination of the House of Commons allowed it to be frightened into an approval of the Denshawi executions, which no respectable Liberal, at least, ought ever to think of without a blush. Leaving Egypt aside for the moment, however, in India we do not want to go as far only as the imagination of England will take us. It is the imagination of India that we have to satisfy. The only question that we have to answer is whether she has earned the right to be given the status that *she* asks for within the Empire. And we want the answer to that question to be given without qualification.

"The Nation" falls into another error, of which a Liberal journal ought not to have been guilty. We are told that "the conception that India might come to be, not a burden on the Empire, but a source of positive military strength, hardly emerged before the present war." When was India a burden on the Empire? She has been for years the prop and mainstay of the Empire; the source from which the wealth has been largely drawn, which has enabled the rest of the Empire to grow and earn the political privileges which she has been denied. It may be true to say that the conception that India is not a burden on the Empire has only been brought home to us by the war; but to suggest that she has been a burden, and has only now suddenly emerged as a source of military strength is a denial of the historical position which must not be allowed to pass, and a statement that betrays all the old ignorance and misapprehension of the real situation which has so often made India despair of ever persuading the British people to realise that, if she has occupied the position of a dependent in the house, she has paid for her board and lodging and enabled other people's children to go to school. However, we have no desire to harp on the one or two *gaucheries* that have crept into an article which, in its broad lines, is inspired by liberal and generous sentiments, and which seems to indicate that, not the least influential section of the Liberal party, is prepared to go as far as reasonable opinion in India expects. It is sufficiently gratifying to note that the right to the partnership is admitted.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

In the course of his speech at the last meeting of the Directors of the Imperial Bank of Persia, the Chairman, Sir Thomas Jackson, shed considerable light on the state of affairs in Persia during the year which has just closed It would appear that the advent of 1914, showed hopeful symptoms in the political problems of Iran; trade was extending,—the gendarmerie maintained a certain degree of security on the routes; railways were being pushed on, and the undeveloped wealth of the country was nearer exploitation on modern lines, than it had ever been before. At this juncture, unhappily, war breaks out and what is infinitely worse, the latest cables tell us of the aggression and atrocities which have succeeded the violation of neutrality in Azerbaijan. Till these troubles befel the government of the Shah, the Persian railway syndicate had succeeded in surveying for the permanent way from Mohammerah to Dinful, and the estimates are now before the authority at Teheren; it is questionable though if the latter can contemplate any further railway extension in view of the crisis.

The good harvest has been bereft unfortunately of results by the cessation of steamship traffic in the troubled waters of the Gulf, whilst in the north of Iran, the disturbances which have reigned in the Caucasus, have practically stopped trade with Russia, which represented on the average twelve millions sterling per annum. Owing to the commandeering of animal transport by the Ottoman military authorities, there has been l[illegible] or no commercial intercourse between Baghdad, Hamadan and Kermanshah, and great losses have been the result. Those goods which found an excellent market in the Russian fairs at Nijni Novgorod and Astrakhan, have had to be held over, and the same has applied to the large carpet industries, one of the main if not the greatest source of Iranian wealth.

Thus Persia, land-locked by belligerents, has lost practically all her trade with Europe, Asia and America, through no fault of her own, and at a most critical period of her history. It is to be sincerely hoped that the success of the British arms on the Euphrates will soon open up again an outlet for Persian trade, and the downfall of Ottoman power in this region, improve conditions for the benefit of Persia.

Notes of the Day.

Ill-judged Criticism.

It was Mr. Leo Maxse, we think, in "The National Review" who prophesied some time ago that as the case of Germany became more and more hopeless, mysterious efforts would begin to be made in certain sections of the press of Britain, France and Russia to stir up dissensions between the Allies. Attempts would thus be made to lead the French and Russian public to think that Great Britain was not bearing so heavy a burden of the war as her Allies and that she was leaving to France the brunt of the operations in the West and to Russia the chief task of dealing with the Turks and so on. The other day there was a telegram telling us of a speech delivered by the British Ambassador in Petrograd replying to critics who had alleged that Britain was taking a very easy share in the war, and to-day we learn that M. Gustave Hervé has been obliged to reply to similar allegations in France.

A Generous Tribute.

The British Ambassador in Petrograd had an easy task in silencing the few critics in Russia and M. Hervé's task was no less easy. But in the latter case the reply is the more effective in that it comes from a Frenchman, and M. Hervé more than silenced the grumblers. He heaped coals of fire on their heads, by detailing publicly for the first time the immense and invaluable assistance that the British have rendered to the Belgian and French armies in supplying them with ammunition and revictualling centres. It was the characteristic generosity of a Frenchman to pay such a tribute to Great Britain as to declare that, beside all this, France's provision and equipment of her three armies are nothing! Of course the object of these attempts to create dissension is obvious, and we have no doubt that M. Maxse, when he prophesied them, was right as to the source whence they would be inspired. Germany's only chance, and it is a counsel of despair of course, of ending the war on any terms that will not be of a crushing nature, is to bring about ill-feeling and consequent disagreement among the Allies.

The Operations Against German S. W. Africa.

Now that the rebellion in South Africa has been effectually quelled, the Union forces are able, as was shown by a telegram which we published on Saturday, to resume the operations against German South-West Africa, which were begun as long ago as September last, but which had to be suspended on account of the rebellion. On September 19th operations were commenced against the town of Luderitz (which contains an important railway terminus) on the coast of the German protectorate, between one and two hundred miles north of the mouth of the Orange River, which forms the boundary between British and German territory. Luderitz was surrendered without opposition by the Germans, who left everything intact except the wireless station. Luderitz was attacked from the sea. The new operations indicate that the attack is being conducted from several different points. The telegram on Saturday spoke of a reconnaissance from Walfisch Bay to Ururas; a message a few days before told us that South African troops were at Schuit Drift and were apparently on the point of crossing the Orange River into German territory and now another message reports the occupation by the British of Swakopmund. It is in the neighbourhood of Schuit Dritt that the most important fighting is likely to occur as it offers a great natural obstacle to the invaders.

Their Excellencies at the Corporation.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon attended the meeting of the Bombay Corporation yesterday afternoon. The members got through the general debate on next year's Budget in good time, and then tackled the longer and more tedious business of passing the Budget item by item. Their Excellencies were not due to arrive until 4-30 (Bombay time) and at that hour an amendment moved by Mr. Baptista had just been debated, put to the meeting, and declared lost. The State carriage in which their Excellencies came to the Council Hall had at this very moment drawn up under the porch downstairs, and the thought that a contretemps might arise must have crossed the minds of several of the members. Mr. Baptista was entitled to demand that a poll be taken, and had he done so the doors would, under the rules, have had to be closed until the names had been taken. What would have happened if the Municipal Commissioner, who had gone down to meet their Excellencies, had returned with the august visitors to find the doors barred against them, no Municipal Councillor cared to think. Mr. Baptista, however, refrained from asking for a division, and the members breathed again.

An Extraordinary Assertion.

In the course of the general discussion the perennial question of roads was again raised and spoken to by several members, but as Mr. Mody is to move later on that the grant for road repairs shall be substantially increased, and there will probably be a full-dress debate on this subject, it can be passed by for the moment. Mr. Wadia, speaking on the subject of income, observed that they would not have the same income if the purchasing power had diminished, and made the extraordinary assertion, in support of his argument that the estimate of income next year was large enough, that twenty-five per cent. of the population had left the city. If Mr. Wadia were right it would mean that the population of Bombay to-day was less by a quarter, or over 200,000 people, than it was last July. Numbers of people undoubtedly did leave the city in the early days of the war, but the great majority of them have returned, and Mr. Wadia himself, when his statement was challenged, could say nothing to bear it out, except that he was giving the Corporation his information, to which Sir Pherozeshah Mehta rejoined that his information was not up-to-date.

"I Told You So."

Later on an amendment was moved that the Town Duties' estimate should be increased. Mr. Wacha, in supporting this, said they had heard a lot about the reduced purchasing power of the people. That expression, purchasing power, he said, was a loose economic term which ought not to be used. "Where," he demanded, "is the evidence that the purchasing power of the people has decreased," and he went on to assert positively that the evidence was all the other way. And then Sir Pherozeshah Mehta rose, and, after gently twitting the members who had spoken to this amendment, told the meeting that it really did not matter whether they passed the amendment or not, for it would not make the slightest material difference either way. It was only a case of altering figures in the estimate, and would make no difference at all to their finances. On the one side they had the cautious people who wanted the small figure, and on the other were those who thought it should be increased,—and all the amendment would do would be to enable one party or the other to say next year that they were right, and their opponents were wrong. The amendment was lost, and the meeting was then adjourned.

Education in The Punjab.

The progress of education during the last few years in the Punjab has been remarkable. Year by year the student population is increasing, and the advance made in 1913-14 on all sides proves eloquently the general desire of the people to educate their children. The aggregate amount spent on education during the year was 93 lakhs which is nine lakhs in excess of the previous year, 50 lakh, of this sum being contributed by the Government. The percentage of boys of schoolgoing age attending the schools has risen from 21.27 to 22.79, and more than 400 new buildings or extensions were taken in hand. During the last 10 years while the expenditure on education has increased by 138, the number of students has doubled. The progress in primary education was very creditable; 469 new primary schools for boys and 84 for girls were opened during the year, and the number of boys showed a corresponding increase of 27,647 of whom nearly five thousand were girls, the total number of children attending these schools being more than a quarter million. The improvement in the quality of education imparted is also much in evidence, the trained teachers having shown an increase in the number. The problem of rural education has been taken in hand by the Director of Public Instruction, whereby the students while getting the benefits of education are also enabled to help their parents in their work. Some such kind of education is sorely needed in other parts of India.

Secondary Schools and Colleges.

According to the Punjab Government Report the increase both in the number of secondary schools and students has been unprecedented, and the Government is now faced with the problem of providing capable teachers, the supply being very inadequate in spite of the fair salaries offered. The Director says that the dearth of capable men of good character has in many cases deteriorated the quality of education offered. The increase in school buildings has been commensurate with the increase in students, and a great deal of activity was observable among private citizens and religious communities in this direction. In colleges also general progress is noticeable, the students during the year having increased by 403 to 3,176. Here too quality is not sacrificed for the sake of a mere increase. There has been a great improvement in the number of successful students, except in M. A. and M. Sc. examinations, where, however, the total number is comparatively smaller. The experiment of University lectures delivered by lecturers specially invited from England has met with great success, and will be repeated this year. It is to be hoped that these lectures will be a permanent institution in the Punjab University as the results have been distinctly favourable.

The St. John's White Book.

The Indian Branch of St. John's Ambulance Association have just published a fifth edition of the White Book, in which, in addition to the history of the origin of the Order of St. John and of St. John's Ambulance Association, full information is given regarding the objects, the general regulations governing the organisation of centres and classes of the Association, and detailed information concerning the Indian Branch. Since the outbreak of war the Association in India has been playing no mean part in organising and affording relief to the wounded soldiers of this country, both in and outside the country. It is desirable, therefore, that the sympathies of the general public should be enlisted for the institution in an increased measure. Persons wishing to know more of the aims and objects and the methods of work of the Association may gather all the information they want from a perusal of the White Book, which can be had free of charge on application to the Assistant Secretary, Indian Branch, Headquarters at Delhi.

Official and Personal.

Lady Willingdon visited the Queen Mary High School at Girgaum yesterday noon. Her Excellency was received at the gate of the school, which was formerly known as the Girgaum Girls' School, by the Principal Miss Wilson and other members of the staff, consisting of four graduates from Home and five other European lady teachers. Her Excellency was conducted to the central hall of the school, where the students, who numbered over 200, greeted her with a song of welcome. A programme of music was then gone through, after which the girls marched out to their respective classes and her Excellency visited each of them. She was much pleased with all that she saw during her stay, which lasted nearly an hour, and expressed herself greatly satisfied with the efficiency of the school, which belongs to the Zenana Mission.

His Excellency the Viceroy's son, the Hon. A. Hardinge arrives in Bombay on Saturday by the Mail steamer from England.

The ballot held on Monday, in the rooms of the Bombay Millowners' Association, for the purpose of electing a deputy chairman for the current year, resulted in the election of Mr. N. B. Saklatwala, of the firm of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.

Mr. W. B. Hunter, Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Madras, is still in Siam, having been invited by the Siamese Government to enquire into the banking situation and the possibility of establishing a National Bank for Siam.

It is reported that the Hon. Sir Frederick Halliday, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, has been granted two years' furlough to Europe preparatory to retirement, and will be relieved by Mr. F. C. T. Halliday, who is, at present, at Delhi, and has been appointed to officiate in his room. Sir Frederick, it is said, will leave Calcutta in a few days.

The Hon. Mr. E. G. Turner left Thana, last week, to take up his new appointment as Collector of West Khandesh, and on the eve of his departure the staffs of the Collector's and Huzur Deputy Collector's offices assembled in the compound of the Collector's bungalow to wish adieu to their chief, who was garlanded amid cheering. Amongst those present were Mr. Sorab Maneksha Bharucha, Acting Collector, Thana, Mr. Plunkett, Assistant to the Collector, and Mr. Manilal Ajitrai Thakore, Huzur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate.

The proposals for amending the Inland Steam Vessels Act have been generally approved by the Secretary of State.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the continuation of vacation on full pay with combined leave in the case of District and Sessions Judges. The privilege hitherto only enjoyed by Judges of the High Courts, has now been extended to Judges of Courts subordinate to them.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

TURKS IN FLIGHT.

ALLIES STILL NIBBLING.

RUSSIAN PROGRESS IN POLAND.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN AUSTRIA.

The battle of Karaurgan in the Caucasus was contested for three days and ended in a complete Russian victory. The Russians are in pursuit of the routed Turks.

The Allies continue to progress in Belgium and are reported to have won some ground in the Vosges westward of Orbey.

The Russians have seized the important Kirlibasa Pass in the Carpathians bordering on Transylvania. They are still successfully proceeding on the right bank of the lower Vistula towards Thorn.

News from Austria describes the internal situation there as becoming daily more dangerous.

VICEROY'S DISPATCH.

THE FIGHT NEAR SOISSONS.

ENGLAND'S PART IN WAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 18.

The Viceroy has received the following from the Secretary of State for India, dated 16th January:—

The Germans claim as a great victory the result of the recent operations near Soissons, but it appears to be only a decided check to the recent French offensive. They have been forced back over a front of about three miles to a line held before assuming the offensive a fortnight ago, but they are in no way broken and yesterday's communiqué states, after first losing, they retook the village St. Paul situated on the north of the Aisne, about a mile north-east of Soissons, near Perthes.

Nothing important has occurred near Arras. The Zouaves by a brilliant charge carried the enemy's position near Arras, which lies on the Lille Road. In the Vosges the Germans were driven back to the south of Senones.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

The Russians continue to advance on the north of the Vistula and occupied the fords on the river Skrwa, a few miles west of Sierpe. A communiqué also mentions the repulse of insignificant attacks on advanced posts in the Lotzen district. The Russians apparently hold the northern side of the Carpathian Passes, but winter retards a fresh advance into Hungary. They are apparently receiving very great reinforcements.

In the Caucasus the battle in the neighbourhood of Kara Vigan is still raging and evidently the Turks, reinforced from Erzerum, are stoutly resisting the Russian advance, but the pursuit of defeated Turkish troops continues from the river Olty and the Turks are being successfully moved from the region beyond the Chorok.

M. Gustave Herve replying to the allegations that France is left to support the weight of the war alone, writes in a Paris paper the "Guerre Sociale": "Our six armies and each of three army corps are nothing. To find and even train men is nothing, but to officer and equip, while keeping General French's army in ammunition, while working for the Belgian Army that has lost all arsenals, revictualling centres for the French army that has lost the chief industrial districts, is a grand task of which England alone is capable.

The Select Committee of the Viceroy's Legislative Council which is to consider the Foreigners' Bill, will meet at Delhi on the 24th February.

BATTLE OF KARAURGAN

COMPLETE RUSSIAN VICTORY

PURSUIT OF ROUTED TURKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PETROGRAD, Jan. 18.

It is officially stated: The battle of Karaurgan was contested for three days in a ceaseless snowstorm and ended in a complete Russian victory.

Thanks to the valiant Caucasian and Turkestan regiments with Siberian regiments the resistance of the Turks was shattered and his rearguard annihilated.

The remnants of the Turkish Army have been harassed on their flanks and front and are fleeing towards Erzerum. Our pursuing troops are finding in ravines, buried in snow, parts of Turkish guns which the enemy threw from the heights.

The pursuit continues.

ANTI-WAR DEMONSTRATIONS IN AUSTRIA.

INTERNAL SITUATION BECOMING DANGEROUS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

ROME, Jan. 17.

News from Austria describes the internal situation there as becoming daily more dangerous. The price of food is rising to famine prices and discontent is general. Anti-war demonstrations are occurring in all large centres and assume the character of a riot. In some places where barricades have been erected there have been several encounters between the rioters and the police.

OCCUPATION OF TABRIZ.

GOVERNOR WOUNDED.

ATROCITIES BY KURDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 18.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette," cables:—

Shouja-ud-Dowlah, the ex-Governor of Tabriz, commanding the Persian forces in Azerbaijan, was wounded and is now at Tiflis. He states that the Persian authorities bought by the German invaders, were joined by the Persian Kurds on the pretext of a "Jehad."

The "Times" correspondent at Petrograd says that 600 Turks and 25,000 Kurds entered Tabriz. The Persians made the last attempt at Miandoal where Shuja-ud-Dowlah was wounded in the leg while commanding 400 horsemen who were annihilated. Thousands of refugees are seeking Russian protection. The Kurds massacred the remaining population of Miandoab.

The advent of strong reinforcements at Julfa will shortly enable the Russian Commanders to restore law and order at Tabriz and in the adjacent territory.

VALI OF BASRA INTERVIEWED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 18.

The Vali (Governor) of Basra is amongst the Turkish prisoners who have arrived here. He was not averse to speaking to an interviewer of his defeat by the British troops.

He had assurances from Constantinople, shortly before the attack, that Turkey would not go to war with Britain. After the declaration of the war between Turkey and England he realised the weakness of his position and it was only a matter of time for him to give up. He surrendered eventually when he found it meant destruction of his force and useless throwing away of lives. The Vali speaks satisfactorily of his treatment at the concentration camp at Thayetmyo and other Turkish officers appear to share his spirit.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.

The following casualties are reported:—

WOUNDED.

Lieut. M. A. Anderson, Engineers.
Capt. Collings-Wells, Bedfords.
Lieut. G. Dubs and Capt. Hankey, Rifle Corps.
Capt. C. Wickham, Royal Fusiliers.

PRISONER.

Capt. G. H. S. Fowke, Gordons.

MAJOR RUDOLPH JELF'S ESCAPE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 18.

One of the narrowest escapes at the front was that of Major Rudolph Jelf, who will be remembered as a member of Lord Minto's Staff. He was hit in the jaw by a bullet which passed out through his throat. He is stated to have made an excellent recovery from his injury.

CONTINUED PROGRESS IN BELGIUM.

GROUND GAINED IN VOSGES.

HEAVY FALL OF SNOW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 17.

This afternoon's communiqué said: "We continued our progress in the regions of Nieuport and Lombaertzde. Our artillery obliged the Germans to evacuate their trenches for a distance of two hundred metres backward of the Grand Dune and destroyed a redan northward of the spot. It also bombarded the enemy's works southward of Saint Georges. There have been artillery actions at Ypres, La Bassee and Lens and a lively fight at Blangy. The Germans seized the foundry but we instantly retook it. We maintained our positions. Our artillery continued to demolish the trenches at La Boisselle. The enemy between Vailly and Graoone made attacks unsuccessfully. We repulsed another at Beaulne.

In the regions of Perthes and Beau Sejour our advance continued in spite of a violent storm.

A German attack was repulsed at Bois-le-Prethre. We won some ground in the Vosges westward of Orbey. Snow fell heavily all day.

PARIS, Jan. 18.

This evening's communiqué says there is nothing to report except snowfalls from the Argonne to the Vosges.

PITIFUL CONDITION OF GERMAN PRISONERS.

COMPLAIN AGAINST INHUMAN OFFICERS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

BOULOGNE, Jan. 18.

German prisoners taken in the British success at La Bassée are in a pitiful condition and evoke the sympathy of all seeing them pass. They are famished, soaked and covered with mud. The men complain bitterly of the inhumanity of their officers who left them weak and almost without food in the trenches. One who had lived long in England said that if he fought again it would be on the side of the British, not against them.

TOWN PLANNING IN INDIA.

PROF. GEDDES'S FIRST DEMONSTRATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 18.

This morning Prof. Geddes gave his first demonstration and exhibition, most of those present being representatives from mofussil municipalities. A large number of photographs of buildings, bird's-eye views of cities (among which Paris was most noticeable), town plans of cities in Europe, America and India, with plans of proposed town improvement in Calcutta and Bombay were on view. Some views of Bangalore and Mysore, specially prepared for the exhibition, were placed by themselves and at the termination of Professor Geddes's running commentary on various exhibits, a Mysore Government officer, at Professor Geddes's request, took those present round and explained the plans.

Professor Geddes congratulated Mysore on the exhibition sent by that State and thanked the representatives of Bombay, Calcutta and other cities for the help they had rendered.

The standard of town-planning, Prof. Geddes said, was decidedly lower in India than in Europe and very little had been done to improve matters. Prof. Geddes then led his hearers to the exhibits and commented on the plans of Amber, Jaipur, old Delhi, Benares, etc., in a conversational way.

BRITAIN ALMOST A SOCIALIST STATE.

"For the purposes of the war Britain has become almost a Socialist State," says the "Nation." "The railways have temporarily passed under the control of the Government. A great competitive industry, essential to the prosperity of British commerce, is being organised under State aid and patronage. The leaders of the trade-union world have co-operated with Ministers in solving large questions of economic policy.

"What lessons will these experiments yield? While they have been proceeding, the best thought and energy of the nation have been utilised on a hundred problems of administration, without regard to the artificial isolation of party life. Men of all types of mind and opinion will have got to know each other as they have never done before. Some large, new current of character and purpose must arise as the result of this unexampled union of personalities and social forces.

"We shall be able to test the question of how far we can go in the task of reconstruction by the way of persuasive general effort rather than by the mere pressure of one party machine or another. The party spirit will not dissolve, but its borders may be shifted or softened, and here and there melt away."

RUSSIANS MARCHING ON THORN.

ENEMY'S SEVEN SUCCESSIVE ATTACKS.

KIRLIBASA PASS SEIZED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 17.

A communiqué announces that the Russians have seized the important Kirlibasa Pass in the Carpathians bordering on Transylvania.

We are still successfully proceeding on the right bank of the lower Vistula towards Thorn.

The Germans made a series of violent attacks in the region of Jumine..

The enemy's forces were at least six regiments... As the result of seven successive attacks and desperate bayonet fighting the Germans only took one trench from an advanced company. We drove the enemy back on other parts of the front.

The Germans supported their attacks with an exceptionally heavy artillery fire.

The Russians in the region of Konopnitza did exceptionally effective work with grenades and compelled the enemy to evacuate their comunication trenches.

The Germans violently bombarded our positions southward of Princzow and made three abortive charges.

We silenced the battery of Austrian heavy guns which were bombarding Tarnow.

GERMAN MOVEMENTS IN POLAND.

PREPARING FOR A NEW BATTLE.

OPERATIONS IN CARPATHIANS AT STANDSTILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 18.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette," cables:—

The "Times" Petrograd correspondent says that the operations in the Carpathians are temporarily at standstill on account of deep snow and cold. The Russians hold all the important passes owing to the brilliant feat of one of the regiments of the Grand Duke Nicholas. The Cacausian Native Division holding the tails of their hardy mountain ponies scaled at night time an apparently impossible summit, getting behind the rear of the enemy battalion which was surprised and surrendered.

The experts of the "Novoe Vremya" consider that the recent movements in the German rear, such as the removal of the wounded from hospitals, despatch of ammunition columns westward, and departure of transports in the direction of rear communications, are preparations for a new battle along the entire front rather than preliminaries to a withdrawal from the front of the Vistula.

In order to obviate the labour of transporting huge quantities of Austrian guns, rifles and ammunition, the whole of the Russian Corps, operating in Galicia, are fighting the enemy with their own weapons.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE APPEAL.

MR. ALSTON'S REPLY FOR THE CROWN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 18.

In the Delhi Conspiracy Case appeal before the Chief Court to-day Mr. Sen, counsel for Basan Kumar, concluded his arguments to-day.

Mr. Ross Alston then replied for the Crown. Mr. Alston gave the history of the conspiracy with special reference to the points regarding the nature of the conspiracy; whether it was for the dissemination of seditious literature only or for carrying on a campaign of terrorism by means of bombs, etc., the dates when each of the accused joined the conspiracy; with what knowledge they so entered and what part did they take respectively. Counsel then dealt with the approver's statement and said that the Crown took its stand upon the original statement of the approver made before Mr. Tollinton at Lahore, which he said was fully consistent with his subsequent statements before the Committing Magistrate and the Sessions Judge. Discrepancies such as has been pointed out, were trivial. Counsel then dealt with the case of Abad Behari and said that the meeting of the Agarwali Asram was proved by evidence.

Counsel was arguing when their Lordships rose for the day. The case would go on from day to day including Wednesday which is a gazetted holiday.

BARISAL CONSPIRACY CASE.

STORY OF RAJENDRAPUR TRAIN DACOITY.

APPROVER'S SENSATIONAL EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 18.

The conspiracy case now proceeding at Barisal before Mr. French, Joint Magistrate, in which five men are accused, has had a sensational development in the production by the prosecution as an approver of one of the men convicted in the first batch.

Examined by the prosecution last week this man gave a long account of the doings of himself and the accused including their connection with various dacoities and in particular with the well-known Rajendrapur train dacoity.

In this connection the witness said:—"I was not personally present at the dacoity. I heard the details from Mohini Mohan Sen. After going to Naraingunj Mohini Mohan wrote a letter to my cousin Romesh (at the house of Kali Prasonna) which I saw. It stated that for three or four days they were to watch the night local train as the members of the Samiti might go to Mymensing by that train. I went with Romesh and watched the train for two nights. We got no news and met no one. On the third night Romesh alone went and came back with the information that twenty-two thousand rupees had been looted in a train at Rajendrapur and a man had been murdered. Three or four days after Mani Mohan came. Suresh Sen, Bhupati Sen, Gunendra Sen, Sitanath Das alias Surendra Kishore Das and Rajen Roy committed the dacoity in the train after murdering the guard. Mani Mohan was going with those men in the train. At one station he met a relation of his, a retired police officer. Seeing him he left the compartment where he was and went into the compartment where the police officer was, to avoid suspicion. The dacoity was committed and the train passed the distant signal of Rajendrapur station. Those who committed the dacoity jumped out of the train after the deed. Moni Mohan went to Kaorait station where he got down with the police officer. He returned from Koarait by the next available train to Dacca that very night.

MONEY HIDDEN IN JUNGLE.

About a month or a month and a half after, Guhendra Sen, Bhupati Sen, Romesh Chowdhuri alias Paritosh, Manindra Chowdhuri, Mon Mohan Roy and one Gopal Babu, visited the place of occurrence of the Rajendrapur train dacoity. They brought the money from a jungle where Gunendra and others had kept it hidden after the dacoity. I saw them start from Mymensing to fetch the money. I saw them when they returned with the money. They brought five thousand rupees. The money was kept at the house of Hemendra Kishore Acharya Chowdhuri. We had to wait for a month and a half as the place of occurrence was full of police and so it was unsafe to go there earlier. Sachindra Banerji was given in two equal instalments Rs. 400 from this money. This money was given him for the work of the Samiti on the Dacca side. Sachindra Banerji was a member of the Dacca Anushilan Samity. He belongs to the village of Panchagaon. He was an accused in the Dacca conspiracy case. Some money was given to the wife of Suresh Chandra Sen when he was convicted in the train dacoity case. One Satish Chakrabarty, a member of the "Jugantar" party, was convicted in Calcutta in an Arms Act Case. He was fined Rs. 500, in default to undergo six months' imprisonment. That sum of Rs. 500 was paid from the fund. I and Romesh were paid Rs. 25 in order to go to Calcutta to see Pulin Das, who had returned from deportation. For the rest of the money Hemendra Kishore did not render any account. After Paulin Das returned from deportation he sent for Hemendra Kishore Acharya and asked for an account for the money in his hand. Hemendra refused to give any account. After this there was a split between our branch and the Sadhana Sampradaya. All the members of the Sadhana Sampradaya separated except one, who remained with us. This was Romesh Chandra Chowdhury alias Paritosh."

THE FIRST INDIAN V. C.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 18.

With reference to the Hon. Bakshi Sohanlal's letter about the identity of the first Indian winner of the Victoria Cross the "Civil and Military Gazette" says that the writer was probably labouring under a much greater misapprehension than those he desired to remove. The facts so far they are known are as follows:—On November 24th the "Times" Boulogne correspondent telegraphed that Havildar Gagna Singh, 57th Wilde's Rifles, was the first Indian soldier to be recommended for the Victoria Cross. News that reached India through Reuter, was that the Havildar had actually been awarded the decoration." After giving a long account the "Civil and Military Gazette" says that it seems probable that Havildar Gagna not Gayna Singh was at least recommended for the Victoria Cross though up to date no award has been gazetted.

BOMBAY FINANCES.

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

COMPLAINTS ABOUT THE ROADS.

WAR AND PURCHASING POWER OF PEOPLE.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON PRESENT.

The general discussion on the Bombay Municipal Budget for next year was concluded yesterday, and the consideration of the Budget, item by item, was entered upon. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon were present during the latter part of the meeting.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the President Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy being in the chair.

The consideration of the Budget was resumed, and Mr. H. P. Mody commenced the discussion. He began by saying that the Commissioner's remarks on the Budget were very pessimistic, and the outlook was not so gloomy as he had tried to make out. He was glad that the Commissioner had now changed his view. He might now take it that the general sense of the house was that the condition of their finances was not such as to cause alarm to any one. It was a little hard to convince Dr. Sukhia, but they would all be agreed now that the position was in every way very hopeful and that but for the war they would have been able to substatially increase their surplus balance.

Mr. Mody then spoke on the condition of the roads which, he said, were in a very wretched condition, and in this connection he said, that if there is one thing more than another which concerned the daily life of the people, excepting water, it was the condition of their roads, their markets and gardens, their outfalls and sluices and drains and their other activities did not concern the daily life of people so much. The condition of their roads was of vital importance and they could not go on causing annoyance and discomfort to the people. He would, therefore, move when they considered the Budget in detail that the grant for road repairs should be substantially increased. He understood that the Commissioner was inclined to view his proposal with some degree of favour, and he hoped that the members would see their way, too, to favour it. The condition of their finances was not such that they could not, afford to spend a little more on the roads.

Mr. Watcha:—Is that the only thing?

Mr. Mody said he did not propound that proposition. All he said was that on account of the war they ought not to suspend their activities. He also wished to correct a false idea in the minds of some that their roads were of secondary importance. He maintained that they were of primary importance and he reiterated that they could not go on causing annoyance and discomfort to the people. Mr. Wacha thought that only people driving in carriages were affected, but that was not so. Pedestrians suffered a great deal from clouds of dust. He would speak at length on the subject later on, but now be only prepared the Corporation for the subject.

Mr. R. L. Navalkar endorsed all that had been said by Mr. Mody about the condition of the roads. He also complained of inadequate lighting in the north of the island. Regarding set-backs, he said the executive were not entitled to spend more than a thousand rupees without the sanction of the Corporation, and he submitted that the law laid down the same condition about the acquisition of open spaces. He opposed the proposal to reduce taxation at a time like the present.

DUST NUISANCE.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said that he did not blame the Standing Committee or the Commissioner for drawing up the Budget in a cautious manner as they had done, in times like these. There was no recommendation before them for increasing the taxation. They had recommended that the deficit should be met from the surplus cash balance. He, therefore, could not see why members should have made so much fuss about it. He approved of what the Standing Committee and the Commissioner had done. As to the state of the roads, he observed that his complaint was not about the condition of the roads, but the dust nuisance was awful. They had been experimenting with all sorts of things, and a large expenditure had been incurred, and yet they were throwing the dust in the eyes of the people both oratorically and physically. He thought they should not give up their experiments, and should continue to water their roads as they had done before. He thought that while motor cars and such other things had brought luxuries to a few, they had added to the miseries of others.

With reference to set-backs, he remarked that the matter would be before them very soon, and they would discuss it at length then but what he wished to say was this; he was a member of the Set-backs Committee, and as such he had drawn the attention of the members to the fact that while they were spending four lakhs and a half, they were budgetting for one lakh only every year. He had asked them to increase the Budget grant and if they had done so, there would not have been this excitement. The whole trouble would be at an end if the Corporation agreed to spend four lakhs and a half.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta remarked that

(Continued on page 8.)

BOMBAY FINANCES.

(Continued from page 7.)

Mr. Wadia was confounding two different things.

Mr. Wadia said that what he meant was that if they allocated a larger sum from the current revenue, there would not have been this excitement. He thought that they were labouring under a delusion.

Sir Pherozeshah—Who? You or I? (laughter).

Mr. Wadia—I think you.

Sir Pherozeshah—And I think you (laughter).

Mr. Wadia said that if they made up their mind to give a larger sum, nothing would happen. So far they had been doing it with their eyes wide open, and they had, therefore, no reason to grumble.

Sir Pherozeshah—I am sorry, you have not yet understood my point.

Mr. Wadia—That is my misfortune.

PURCHASING POWER.

Mr. Wadia then spoke about their income and observed that Mr. Baptista had said that for town duties, the Standing Committee ought to have put a larger figure. His opinion was that they could not derive the same income if the purchasing power had diminished, and they knew that twenty-five per cent. of the population had left the city.

Sir Pherozeshah—Who told you that?

Mr. Wadia—It is a conjecture. To give you an idea, ten per cent of our traffic has gone down.

Mr. Baptista—Now it has gone up by ten per cent.

Mr. Wadia—That may be so. I give you my information.

Sir Pherozeshah—Then your information is not up-to-date (laughter).

Mr. Wadia said that he wished to impress on them that every one was hit hard, and therefore there must be a dimunition in this source of their income, and if the Committee were conservative in this respect he thought that they were right.

The third point he wished to refer to was with regard to Dr. Sukhia's contention that taxation per head had increased, and that it compared unfavourably with Madras and Calcutta. To that Mr. Wacha replied by saying that the extra taxation had come from the property tax. That might be so, but if they considered the taxation per head, the taxation had increased. Between tenant and landlord there was no doubt the landlord benefitted, but between the people of Bombay and the Municipal exchequer, the people were paying more than before. He thought that taxation depended on income, and he believed that the earning power of the people of Bombay was greater than that of the people of Madras and Calcutta. Therefore, when they complained of the rise in taxation per head, they must also consider the earning capacity of the people. But his great complaint was this—and it had been so for years—that while they were taxing the people very freely and liverally, they were giving them very little in return. There were dusty roads and a cry of want of water. After years' they had received some music, but he was still crying for parks and gardens, but to no purpose.

He thought that they ought to pay a little more attention to the aesthetic side and increase their amenities. He concluded his remarks by congratulating his young and enthusiastic friend, the Chairman of the Shanding Committee, on a budget which was quite acceptable to him.

Dr. Jehang'r J. Cursetji thought that the Commissioner was quite justified in drawing up a timidity Budget because, he said, it was safer to err on the right side. He agreed with Mr. Mody that something should be done about their roads, and he thought that more expenditore ought to be incurred on lighting, but he said that he wished to modify these remarks to this extent that they must be cautions as they had to incur large expenditure in other directions.

Dr. A. A. Gaya, agreed with Mr. C. V. Mehta that they should have a separate account for crediting the proceeds of sale of their lands. He also appealed to the Corporation to pass at the proper time Sir Perozeshah Mehta's proposition about set-backs unanimously.

Mr. Hiralal D. Nanavaty said he did not agree with the previous speakers that the Budget was prepared by a very timid hand. Any amount of caution at a time like this, he thought, was not out of place.

Dr. D. D. Master said that Mr. Mody was right to a certain extent but there were other works which demarded their urgent attention. He regretted that not one pice had been set apart for open spaces or gardens

The Chairman of the Standing Committee replied on the debate. He was very brief and spoke on the question of Town Duties only. After quoting figures, he said that they would be very lucky if there was no further deficit than what was anticipated at present. He denied having ever said that the foundation of their municipal finance had been shaken by the war, and observed that his views were of no great importance, but he thought that he had taken a very optimistic view on the whole.

The consideration of the Budget was then proceeded with item by item.

The first item related to the general tax. The Chairman of the Standing Committee moved that the tax be fixed at nine and a haf per cent and that it be estimated at a figure of Rs. 48,19,750.

The proposition having been seconded, Mr. Joseph Baptista said that the Commissioner had told them that he had reduced the figure by Rs. 90,000. This the Commissioner did in October, and times had changed since then. He thought they ought to take a normal view now, and they must, therefore, increase the figure by Rs. 90,000. He moved an amendment that the tax be estimated at Rs. 49,09,750.

Mr. D. E. Wacha, in seconding the amendment, said Mr. Baptista was quite right. He was sure that in March next, the Commissioner would find that the amount would be larger than this sum too.

The Commissioner said that that was quite possible, but he wished to inform the members that he had already received notices alleging that the rents had fallen. The members were in a better position to say whether it was time or otherwise. He thought that it was not safe to increase the figure.

The amendment was then put to the vote and lost and the original proposition carried.

ARRIVAL OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES.

At this stage, their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon arrived. While Mr. Baptista's amendment was being put to the vote, the Commissioner, Mr. Cadell, went down and received their Excellencies, who were accompanied by Capt. Metcalffe, at the main gate, and conducted them to the Council Hall. Here the President, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, received their Excellencies and the members stood whilst they had taken their seats on the right and left of the President respectively. In welcoming them, the President said:—"I am sure you all wish to welcome our Governor (applause) and Lady Willingdon most heartily (applause). Their Excellencies' visit here this afternoon is one more proof of the interest they take in the affairs and the institution of the city. (Cheers.) Your Excellencies, on behalf of all the members I beg to assure you that we appreciate the honour of your visit very highly." (Applause.)

Their Excellencies were then provided with copies of the Budget and they followed the debate, which was then resumed, with keen interest.

After some of the items had been passed, Mr. Cawasji Jehangir moved the resolution about Town Duties fixing the estimate at fifteen lakhs for the coming year.

Mr. S. C. Barodawalla seconded the proposal.

Mr. Joseph Baptista moved an amendment that the Town Duties be estimated at seventeen lakhs. In doing so, Mr. Baptista said that among the other things said to be affected by the war was the Town Duty. The figures read by the Chairman of the Standing Committee indicated that the fall in the Town Duty on grain and sugar was from the beginning of the year. So if the reduction was before the war, then it must be due to some other sources. Since the outbreak of war, there has been a great change in their income under that head but that was an extraordinary cause. In October, it had caused great alarm and had led to some stagnation of trade and sugar could not be imported from Mauritius. That was also due to the fact that Government bought a large quantity for themselves. But by December, things had greatly changed, there was no great fear about the war, people had resumed confidence and trade was rising and as Mr. Wacha had pointed out, the importations in sugar were gradually increasing and becoming larger and larger. It was impossible to anticipate what would be their income from Town Duties next month or even next week. So the figures were a mere guess work and there was no real foundation on which they could rely. Now, so far as the income from Town Duties was concerned, it depended on the consumption of sugar and grain. Nobody said that people were not returning and there was no ground for apprehending there would not be sufficient consumption. Even if sugar were not consumed, people would use *goor*, and the Town Duty on *goor* was the same as on sugar and the result would therefore be the same. If sugar was not imported sufficiently this year, the deficit would be made up next year but the average for the two years must remain the same, namely, about sixteen lakhs a year. During normal times, they ought to estimate the revenue under this head at seventeen lakhs and as the Commissioner said there was a fall of four lakhs this year, he ought to add that amount to the next year's figure and the proper figure would be twenty-one lakhs. He thought that the figure of fifteen lakhs was very pessimistic and ought to be altered. And his argument was strengthened by the fact that on the last occasion the Commissioner had said that he had not found any opportunity to change the figure. Now was the opportunity given to him and he hoped that the Commissioner would avail himself of it.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the amendment.

Dr. N. H. Sukhia said that he had recently examined the accounts of the Municipality as a member of the Standing Committee and he found that the income from Town Duties up to date had dwindled down to Rs. 5,66.000 when it was over eleven lakhs about this time last year. Unquestionably there was a deficit and he thought that during the coming year the deficit would be nearly seven lakhs, though the Commissioner had estimated it at four lakhs. Even if Mr. Baptista's contention were correct, they would have time to correct the figures.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said that Mr. Baptista had talked of consumption. But when people were hard hit by the war, who was to consume such an enormous quantity? Did Mr. Baptista mean that people would consume as much as before? During the current year, the Town Duties had fallen by seven lakhs and a half and the Commissioner estimated a deficit of only two lakhs for the coming year. That was not very pessimistic; he thought it was rather too bold and the figure in the Budget ought not to be disturbed.

COMMISSIONER'S REPLY.

The Commissioner said that he did not quarrel with Mr. Baptista's logic so much as Mr. Wadia did. In all probability he thought the deficit would be made up to a certain extent and he admitted that the the figure of fifteen lakhs was on the cautious or timid side. However he preferred the course recommended by Dr. Sukhia, namely, that the figure could be altered at the time of the revised estimates. It must be remembered that sugar was one of the minor luxuries and it was likely that there would be a certain falling off in the purchasing power. On the whole it was better to wait and see for they were not exhausting their balance. It was a question of increasing or reducing the balance.

Mr. D. E. Wacha observed that too much had been made of the purchasing power. That was a very loose economic expression. What was the purchasing power that was curtailed? Had they any data before them? It was a vague, misty thing. Mr. Wadia always posed as an economist before them but where was the evidence of the purchasing power being curtailed? He asked for that evidence and observed that if that were forthcoming he was afraid it would be all the other way. So much for the purchasing power. He then invited their attention to the accomplished facts. In 1911-1912, the duty from sugar in January was Rs. 1,75,000; in 1912-1913, it was Rs. 2,25,000 and in 1913-14 it was Rs. 3,40,000. They were in January now and if the last year's collections were to be relied upon, this year they ought to get nearly the same amount. Last year in February they collected Rs. 1,77,000 and in March Rs. 2,26,000. He was of opinion that, although the importation was less at the present moment, the busy season had commenced and the population was the same as before and there was no reason to fear. And while he was on this subject he wished to deprecate the loose expression that twenty-five per cent. of the population had run away. They ought to be very cautious when they said such a thing because it did immense mischief. Only the other day, the Marwari Association contradicted the statement that they had run away. He did think that in a matter of this kind, particularly town duties, which were the backbone of their revenue after the property tax, they must not be over-cautions. The amendment was therefore, perfectly fair and justified by events.

A SWEEPING ASSERTION.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said that it seemed to him that they were having a mere tug-of-war for a little purpose. They had timid people on the one hand and bold people on the other tugging to see who succeeded. His friend Mr. Wadia charged his opponents with lack of logic but Mr Wacha just told them that Mr. Wadia was making very loose statements and he agreed with Mr. Wacha that they must not make large generalisations of a sweeping nature without any data. Mr. Wadia had told them that twenty-five per cent. of the population had run away. He wished to know what evidence there was for such a sweeping assertion. It was not right to make such statements because they misled the people in a very serious manner. It was perfectly true that at the time the war broke out, people had left the city but at that time even otherwise, people would have gone away as they did every year. As regards purchasing power, his friend Mr. Wacha was perfectly right. He wished to understand what it was. It was a very complex question but he said if they looked round Bombay, they would find that people had resumed their normal life in spite of the war (hear, hear) and he hoped that the whole country, in spite of the war, which he was perfectly certain, would be brought to a successful issue (loud cheers), shall, just as England herself had done, bear with equanimity anything that took place (hear, hear). After all this discussion, he did not know what to do. Whether he should vote for the amendment or not. After all it was a question of figures. It affected nothing. At the end of the year they would find out who had proved the prophet. Whether it was Mr. Baptista or the Commissioner and the Standing Committee. For that purpose, Mr. Baptista had gained his object for his amendment would remain on the record and at the end of the year they would find who was right. The amendment was then put to the vote and declared lost and the original proposal carried.

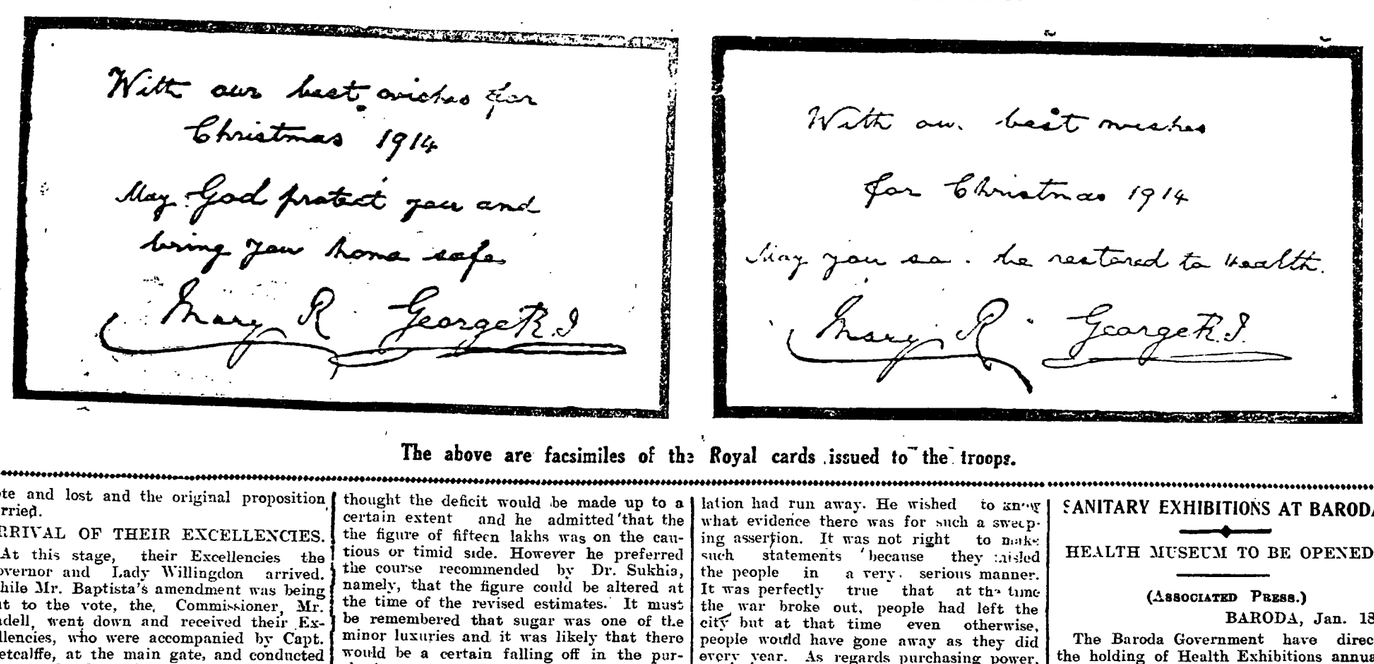
At this stage, the Corporation adjourned to Thursday next.

After this, their Excellencies accompanied by the President, the Municipal Commissioner and the Municipal Secretary, went to the Commissioner's office and thence they proceeded to the tower. Here their Excellencies spent some time, after which they went to almost all the offices, where they were met by the heads of the respective departments and shown round. Their Excellencies were extremely pleased with all that they saw and after spending nearly three-quarters of an hour in inspecting, they returned to the hall and from there they were conducted to the Councillors' room and library. Here they were entertained to tea by the President, and this gave them another opportunity to mix freely among members, with whom they chatted for some time.

On leaving, her Excellency was presented with a beautiful flower basket by the President and both their Excellencies were vociferously cheered by the large crowds that had collected in the public gallery and as they left in the State carriage by the crowds that had collected outside the Municipal offices.

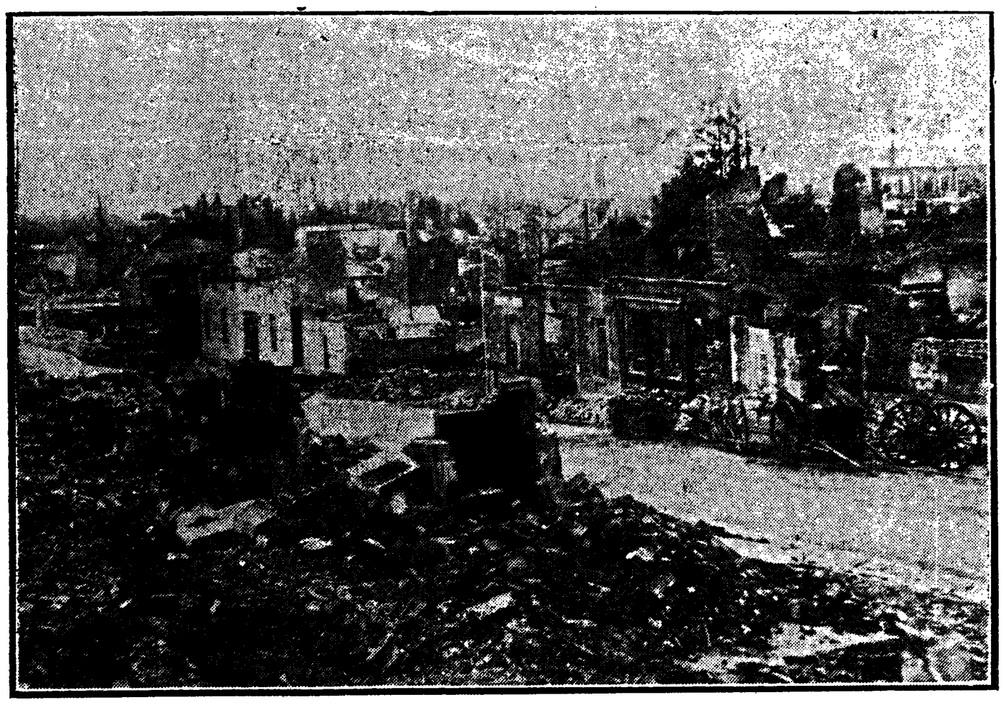
The Railway Board is now conferring with the agents of the various railways over the railway budget.

ROYAL CHRISTMAS CARDS FOR THE TROOPS.


With our best wishes for Christmas 1914
May God protect you and bring you home safe
Mary R. George R.I.
With our best wishes
for Christmas 1914
May you soon be restored to health.
Mary R. George R.I.

The above are facsimiles of the Royal cards issued to the troops.

DESOLATION CAUSED BY GERMANY.



"Topical" War Service.

The Crown Prince of Germany leaves desolation wherever he visits. Scenes everywhere point to extreme vandalism and denote that the Crown Prince has lived up to his reputation as "Prince of the Huns."

The photo shows Sermaiz Les Bains. In this town of 1,000 pretty residences, only 86 were left standing after the Crown Prince's orders had been carried out.

SANITARY EXHIBITIONS AT BARODA.

HEALTH MUSEUM TO BE OPENED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARODA, Jan. 18.

The Baroda Government have directed the holding of Health Exhibitions annually in different parts of the State, and the gradual formation of Health Museums in different centres, for the benefit of the masses. The first health exhibition will be opened in the Public Park, Baroda, on the 1st of March next, and the central health museum for the State will be opened in the pavilion in the same park on the 7th of that month, as a part of the commemoration of H. H. the Maharaja's birthday. The prizes obtained at the exhibition will be distributed by his Highness during this opening ceremony. The aims and objects of the exhibition and museum are to educate the public on modern hygienic principles and also to give them an idea of rules of health practised in the past. A special staff will be engaged to explain to the visitors the exhibits in Vernaculars or English. A series of lectures, magic lantern and other demonstrations on subjects relating to the promotion of public health will be delivered. Physical training, first-aid and ambulance, dairy farming, etc., will also form part of these lectures and demonstrations. Sports also will be held in connection with the exhibition. Owing to want of time it will be confined to the Baroda city this year, but will be extended to other parts of the State subsequently. No charge will be made as rent for exhibition of articles, which will also be exempted from payment of the city octroi duty. The lectures and domonstrations will be open to the public no fee of any kind being demanded.

ACROSS AUSTRALIA BY MOTOR-CAR.

Mr. Francis Birtles has just completed the longest and most venturesome journey ever undertaken by a motor-car in Australia Some little time back mounted on a 20-h.p. touring car, Birtles drove across Australia from the Gulf of Carpentaria to Melbourne, a distance of 3,500 miles, in the short space of twenty-one days. This, being the pioneer journey, was considered a wonderful performance, and was accomplished without any trouble. Now Birtles has eclipsed this performance by driving across Australia from Melbourne to Port Darwin, and back again to Melbourne, a distance in all of 6,500 miles. He was accompanied by a friend, and they carried 8cwt. of stores, camping gear, &c. Though the travellers encountered many trying experiences they accomplished the journey safely.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Government's Inertia.

The "Englishman":—The Government does not need the services of the men who volunteer, and it will not put its hand into its own money-box. There cannot be many occasions in India when thoughtful men can regret the fact that the Government is beyond and above public opinion, for in this country public opinion is often silly and unwise. But this is certainly an occasion on which one must be sorry that the Imperial Council is so constituted that an adverse vote does not mean a new Cabinet. Of course, the real reason why the popular demand is not acceded to is that the Government is so tied up with red-tape and routine that it shrinks from the extra-labour involved in letting India take her fair share of the burden. There is no elasticity in this Government of ours. It cannot rise to an occasion. India has the men and the money to pour into France such a flood of troops as would put a very speedy end to the war, but to do so would involve organisation and the same kind of labour that has been put upon officials at Home. Rather than face that the Government prefers to do practically nothing.

Criminal Reclamation Settlements.

"New India":—The humanising influence of the methods employed at these settlements suggest a way to the solution of this difficult problem. Government should emulate these methods, and bring opportunities to these unfortunates of earning an honest livelihood, by forming colonies of them, where they should have avenues of honest employment open to them. The usual pretext urged for delay or inaction is the familiar one of want of funds. But, surely, Government can find ways and means, if they are earnest and sincere in their desire of tackling the problem. Liberty should be accorded to the tribesmen more freely over a group of three or four villages, and they should be given a good area of arable land, as prerequisites. Passes might be given to them for a few days' leave to go to other villages to buy necessaries. Land should be given as reward for good conduct, and incorrigibles might be deported to penal settlements. Severity tempered by justice should be employed to suppress their nefarious activities, and the old half-measures should be given up. Above all, honest means of livelihood should be provided for their sustenance. By these means it will be found possible to achieve an extraordinary transformation of criminal classes into useful and creditable members of society.

What's in a Hat?

The "Indian Daily News":—Few of us have properly studied the language of clothes and so the subtle esoteric meaning of the reversion to tall hats (bell toppers) by Sir A. MacMahon's Staff in Egypt is lost on most of us. We are told to mark that fact, the Staff wore tall hats and dropped their tarbooshes,—the little red cap with a tassel now so prevalent in India (product of Austria). The top hat means that Egypt is no longer under the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey but under the protection of Great Britain and as one cannot explain exactly what the precise change is in Egypt in words it is better to do so by a symbol. The tall hat is the symbol of British protection. It is not on the royal arms as yet but after the war some effort will be made to get it worked in somewhere. We shall see a good many changes after the war and one of them will be the glorification of the tall hat,—the secret or rather one of the secrets of England's greatness. We know that the late Mr. Belchambers to his dying day wore a tall hat and that the day when barristers and judges ceased to go to Court in tall hats was in the opinion of many a signal for the decay in the High Court. In the cannibal islands and parts of Africa a tall hat is still a symbol of sovereignty. We must however reserve all the significance of the tall hats for some future occasion.

India's Claim.

The "Madras Times":—Youth is high-spirited, and it would be well for India's youth of high degree if the doors of the military profession were opened to them. We may suppose that the idea that has guided the Government's policy has been the idea that the Indian may be a good fighting man, but that he is not a good leader—that he may be admitted into the ranks, but that it is only after proving his worth there by a long apprenticeship that he can be eventually appointed to be a leader of his brethern. Things in India have developed, and present-day conditions suggest that the Indian also can command as well as obey. The course in an Indian military college might be made reasonably severe; and the spirit of young men might be put to infallible tests; and there would be no likelihood of men rising unfitly to responsible posts. The claim for an Indian Military College is of long-standing, but it is being urged again now, even before the war is over, and is likely to be urged with force when the war is at an end. It is a demand that will have to be deeply considered, and we have little doubt but that it will be conceded.

SUIT FOR ADMINISTRATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 18.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice Chaudhuri was engaged in hearing the suit brought by W. S. Hart against A. E. Mitchell.

This is a suit for administration in respect of the assets of the estate of one Emma Watkins who had been living with the late Dr. Spooner Hart as his wife for many years. The plaintiff's case was that Dr. Hart improperly applied the assets of Emma Watkins to his business which he carried on in Calcutta. The defendant, Mr. Mitchell, is a member of the firm of Messrs. Morgan and Co., and the plaintiff is suing him as the constituted attorney of Mr. Longmuir and Mrs. Hart who were appointed as executor and executrix according to Dr. Hart's will. Dr. Spooner Hart had five children by Emma Watkins, three sons and two daughters, the eldest of whom is the plaintiff.

The case is proceeding.

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MR. CARNEGIE ON THE WAR.

THE ALLIES "MUST KEEP ON FIGHTING" FOR PEACE.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, one of the greatest living advocates of peace, has communicated some remarkable reflections on the great European war to a representative of the "New York Times." War has never settled anything which might not have been settled better by arbitration, says Mr. Carnegie, adding: "No truer inference was ever made than may be found in Milton's query, penued three centuries ago and never answered—'What can war but wars breed?'"

Wars inevitably follow the prepartion for war. "We all revere the memory of him who voiced the warning: 'In time of peace prepare for war'; but, as a matter of fact we all know that when one nation prepars for war others inevitably must follow its dangerous lead.

"Hence, and hence only, the huge armaments which have oppressed the world, making its most peaceful years a spectacle of sadness—a spectacle of men preparing and prepared to fight with one another. Sooner of later men prepared to fight will fight; huge armaments and armies mean huge battles; huge battles mean huge tragedies.

"This never has been otherwise and never can be. Peace can come only when mankind abandons warful preparation. If we are to prevent war we must prevent preparation for war, just as if we are to prevent burglary we must prevent prepartion for burglary by prohibiting the carrying of the instruments of burglary."

NATIONS LIKE INDIVIDUALS.

Moreover, when two nations go to war one must be defeated, and the conquered nation will be embittered by defeat and so sow the seeds of future warfare.

"Few nations ever have fought wars in which the majority of at least their fighting men did not believe the side they fought for to be in the right. Defeat, by force of arms, therefore, always has meant the general conviction throughout conquered nations that injustice has been done.

"In such circumstances nations must be like individuals under similar conditons. The individual believing himself to have been in the right, yet finding himself beaten in his efforts to maintain it, will not accept the situation philosophically; he will be angry and rebellious; he will nurse what he believes to be his wrong.

"To nurse a wrong, whether it be real or fancied, is to help it grow in the imagination, and that must mean at least the wish to find some future means of righting it, either by strategy or increased strength.

"There are two things which humanity does not forget—one is an injury, and, no matter how strongly some may argue against the truth of this contention, the other is a kindness.

"In the long run both will be rapid. And nations, like individuals, prefer the coin which pays the latter debt, Miliary force never has accomplished kindness. Kindness means industrial armies decked with the garlands of peace; military armies, armed and epauletted, must mean minds obsessed with the spirit of revenge or conquest, hands clenched to strike, hearts eager to invade."

Mr. Carnegie refuses to believe or admit that wars have ever helped the forces of civilisation in their conquest against barbarism. On the contrary. "war," he says, "means the retrogression of civilisation into barbarism. It is uenally born of greed—greed for territory or for power."

The argument of the Kaiser that his legions can inoculate Europe with German "Kultur" by means of the built finds no adherent in Mr. Carnegie, "Such war as that of which we all are thinking in these days is war between civilised men. One civilised man cannot improve another civilised man by killing him, although it is not inconceivable that a civilised man may do humanity a service by destroying human savages, for with the savages he must destroy their savagery.

"But a war in civilised Europe destroys no savagery; it breeds it, so that it and its spaws may defile future generations.

"There has been much balderdash in talk about unselfish motives as the origin of warfare. It is safe to say that 99 per cent. of all the slaughter wrought by civilisation under the clock of a desire to better bad conditions really has been evil. It is impossible to conceive of general batterment through general slaughter."

THE FEDERATION OF EUROPE.

The federation of the United States of Europe is a hope that Mr. Carnegie has long cherished as a feasible ending to the quarrels of the Old World kingdoms. But he adds. "Europe has been set back a century because for the promotion of a federation plan. The latter would have meant peace and prosperity, the former means ruin.

"Certainly I hope that out of the great crime of this vast war some good will come. The greatest good which could come would be a general European Federation. I do not believe that this will come at once; but the world will be infinitely the better if it comes, at length—if the natural law of mutual attraction for mutual advantage draws these nations now at war into a union which shall make such wars impossible in future, as wars between our States, here, are impossible.

But before this can come peace must come, before peace can come one or the other of the nations now at war must at least ask for an armistice.

"If I were in the place of that great General, Lord Kitchener, and should receive the news that such a request had been made by the commander of the opposing forces, I should say: 'No armistice! Surrender!'

"But, then, if the surrender should be made. I should say, in effect:

"'Gentlemen, we have made up our minds that these terrible explosions must mark the end of war between our civilised nations. Our sacrifices in this war have been too great to permit us to be satisfied with less than this.

"'If we now cannot feel assured of such a federation of nations as will result in the settlement of all future disputes by peaceful arbitration at The Hague, then we shall keep on fighting till the day comes when we can achieve that end.'"

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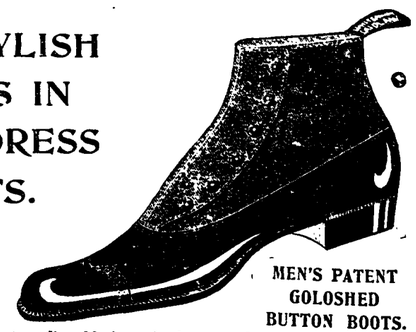

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Men's "Orient" Boots, similar to illustration but *without Derby lace fronts* in Black Box or Brown Willow calf, pointed or medium toes, all sizes 5 to 11. Price, Rs. 8-8 pair.

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Springs: The *Famous Sturgis Luxury Springs, Seat* and *Back* attached thereto.

Wheels: Quick detachable, 16 spokes, Bright Tinned, 10 in. x ½ in. rubber tyres. Foot brake.

Colours: Green, Maroon, Tan and Grey.

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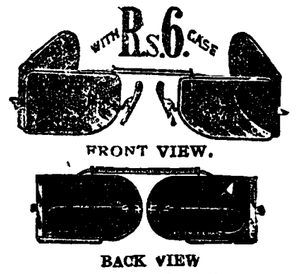

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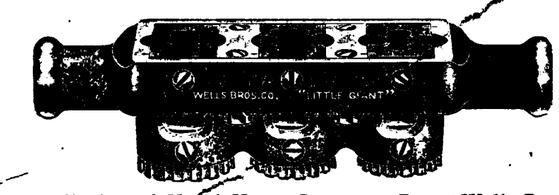

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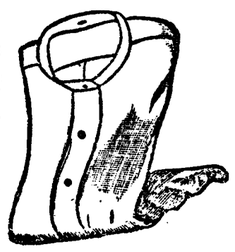

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